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ROOSE'S

Companion and Guide

TO

WASHINGTON

AND

VICINITY.

CHEAP EDITION.

Carefully Corrected and Revised to Date.

GIBSON BROTHERS, PRINTERS.

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NEW MAP OF
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1893.

Wyeth, Samuel Douglas

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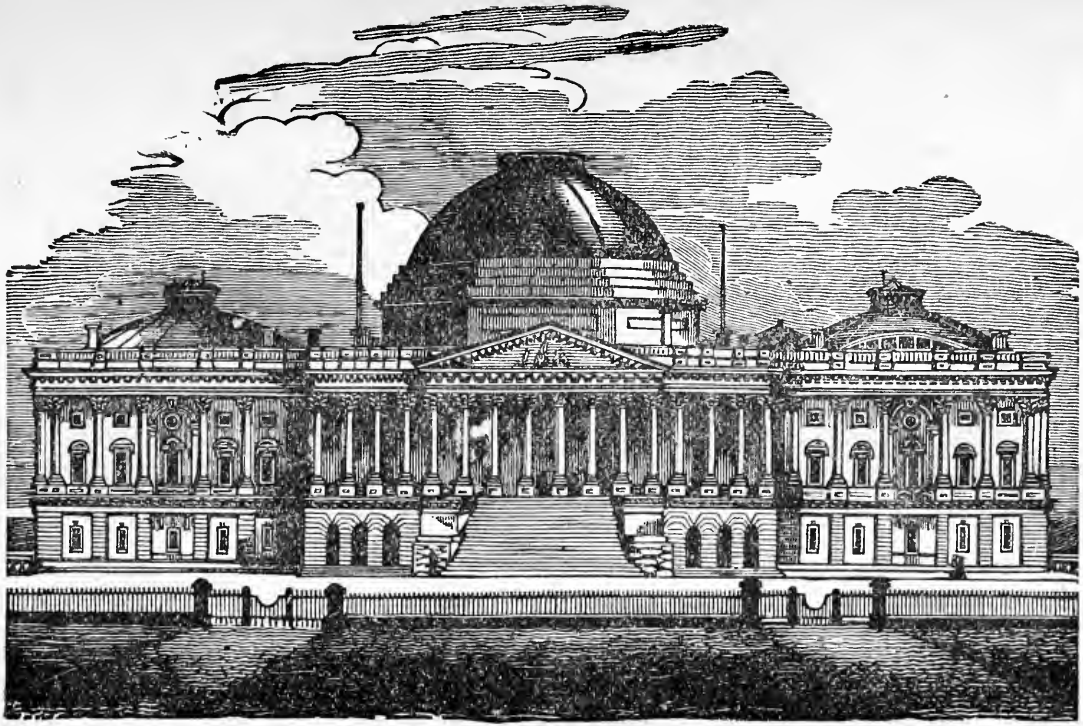
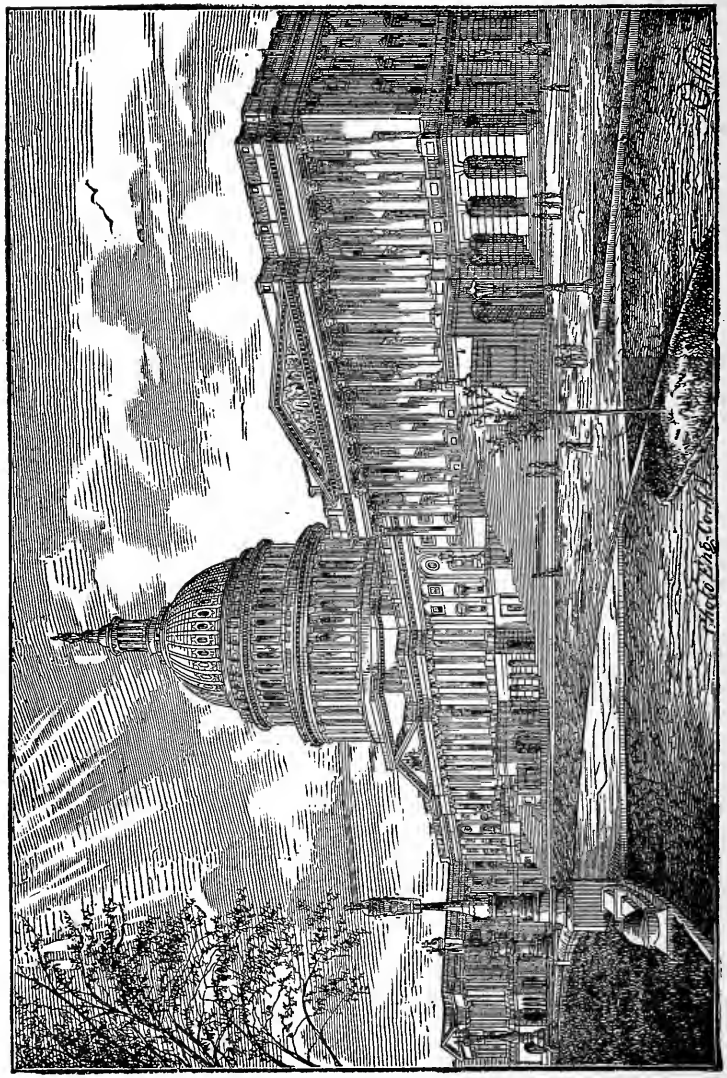


THE CAPITOL, 1827.



THE CAPITOL—EAST FRONT.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

No American citizen should remain contentedly ignorant of the history of the District of Columbia, and of the events which led to its selection for the permanent seat of the Federal Government.

The Continental Congress opened its first session in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5, 1774, and the succeeding year it also met in that city. For several seasons the fortune of war caused its migration from place to place. In Dec. 20, 1776, it met in Baltimore; but again, March 4, 1777, it met in Philadelphia. In Sept. 27, 1777, it convened at Lancaster, Pa., and Sept. 30, 1777, at York, Pa. July 2, 1778, it returned to Philadelphia, where it continued to meet until 1783, when it was expelled by a mob, which the State authorities did not suppress. Congress then adjourned to Princeton, N. J., June 30, 1783. Nov. 26, 1783, it met at Annapolis, Md.; and it was while in session here that General Washington, Dec. 23, resigned his commission as general-in-chief of the army at the close of the revolutionary contest. Nov. 1, 1784, it met at Trenton, N. J., from which it adjourned to meet Jan. 11, 1785, in New York city. This last continued its place of meeting until the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, in 1788.

It was in the city of New York the First Federal Congress assembled—and the electoral votes were counted for the election of the first President of the United States. Gen. Washington was inaugurated President on the balcony of Federal Hall, (the site of the present New York Custom-house,) April 30, 1789.

The question "where the permanent seat of government should be located" gave rise to anxious debates even in the Continental Congress; and in the Convention which framed the Constitution the subject was waived because graver issues demanded the attention of that body, and it was deemed hazardous to decide upon what necessarily involved great local irritation.

The question, however, early engaged the attention of the First Federal Congress. Pennsylvania was anxious to have again within her territory the seat of power. New York was determined to retain, if she could, the possession which she held. New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, each stretched out an eager hand, presenting a several plea, for the coveted prize. The New England States seem to have kept silent as regarded their own claims, while the extreme Southern States, supported by Maryland and Virginia, determined to have the capital brought further South than either New York or Philadelphia. The South Carolinians were particularly anxious Philadelphia should not be selected because of the Quakers, who "were continually dogging Southern members with their schemes of emancipation." Not only were newspapers filled with the discussion of the question, but private journals and the correspondence of the period teem with the controversy.

At length a bill passed the House, Sept. 22, 1789, ayes 31, noes 17, locating the permanent capital "on the river Susquehanna, in the State of Pennsylvania." This location was bitterly opposed by Mr. Madison, who led the Southern members, and who was supposed also to express the wishes of President Washington. In the Senate the bill was amended: the "Delaware river" and the neighborhood of Philadelphia, "including Germantown," was substituted instead, and some other new provisions were inserted. On the return of the bill to the House it was again strenuously opposed by Mr. Madison, who at last succeeded in having an unimportant amendment introduced, hoping that the delay consequent upon its consideration in the Senate would cause its

being laid over to the next session of Congress. In this desire he was gratified. Instead of passing the bill the Senate "postponed" its consideration, and Congress adjourned the next day, Sept. 29, 1789.

At the next session of Congress the vexed question was again introduced. Partisanship ran high, and, in the opinion of many, upon its disposition seemed to hang the continued existence of the recently-formed Union. It was at this juncture that another question, involving the finances of the Republic, about which great diversity of opinion prevailed, and which also had enlisted warm and excited feeling, was made the basis of a compromise between the contending parties.

Alexander Hamilton, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury, had recommended the assumption by the Federal Government of the State debts. This was opposed by Virginia and the Southern States. It was ascertained that it required the change of two votes to carry into effect the financial project. To accomplish this, and also settle the question of the selection of a place for the permanent capital, the aid of Thomas Jefferson, then recently returned from France, and appointed Secretary of State, was invoked.

The great democrat proposed that the subject should be talked over at a dinner, to which Hamilton was invited. It was there settled that if the votes of Lee and White, of Virginia, should be changed in favor of assumption, that Hamilton and Robert Morris, of Pennsylvania, would bring such an influence to bear upon the question of the location of the capital as would insure its permanent establishment upon the banks of the Potomac.

The bargain was faithfully kept. Hamilton's financial scheme was adopted, and on the 31st May, 1790, Pierce Butler, of South Carolina, obtained permission of the Senate "to bring in a bill to determine the permanent seat of Government of the United States."

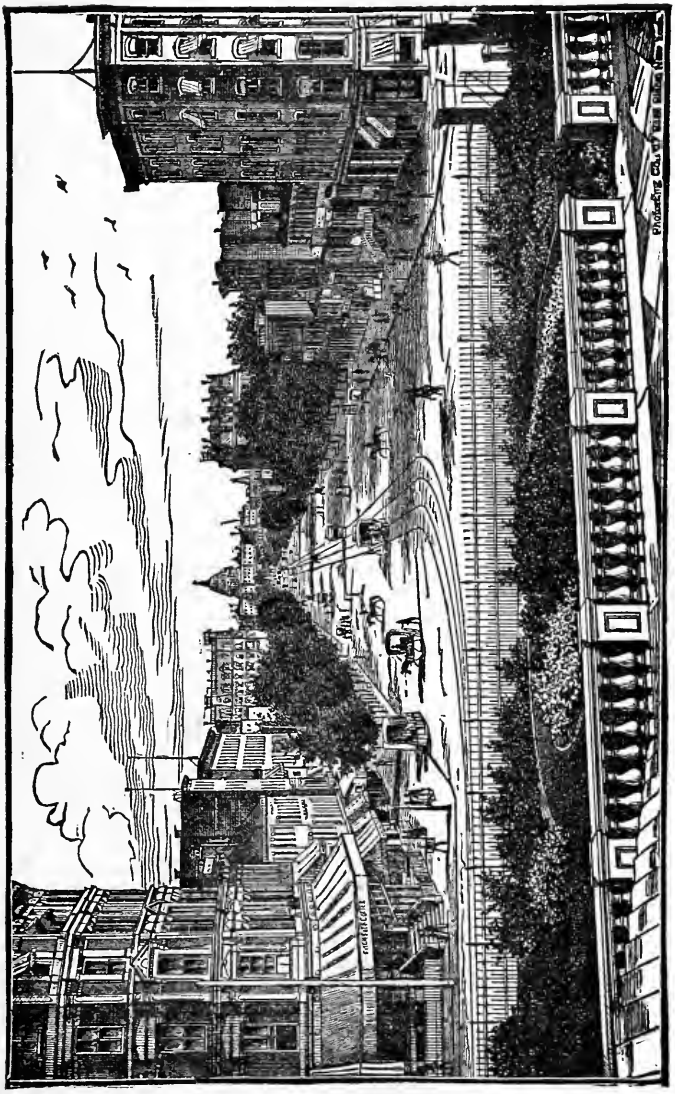
The bill located a district of territory for this purpose, not exceeding ten miles square, "on the river Potomac, at some space between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Conogocheague;" the capital to be removed thither in 1800, and until that time the temporary capital was to be established in Philadelphia. It passed the Senate July 1, 1780, ayes 14, noes 12. Four attempts were made in the House to change the site of the Federal District, but were voted down, and the Senate bill was finally agreed to, July 9, 1790, by a vote of 32 ayes to 29 noes. It received the signature of the President July 16, 1790.

[Maryland, by an act passed Dec. 28, 1788, and Virginia, by an act of Dec. 3, 1789, had previously authorized the cession of such portions of their territory as might be selected by Federal authority for the seat of the General Government.]

An amendatory act, which passed Congress March 3, 1791, repealed so much of the act of July 16, 1790, as required the whole District to be located above the mouth of the Eastern Branch, and authorized the President "to make any part of the said territory below the said limit, and above the mouth of Hunting creek, a part of the said District, so as to include a convenient part of the Eastern Branch, and of the lands lying on the lower side thereof, and also the town of Alexandria." It was provided that no public buildings should be erected otherwise than on the Maryland side of the Potomac.

A proclamation had been issued by President Washington, dated Philadelphia, Jan. 24, 1791, defining the boundaries of the District selected by him pursuant to the provisions of the first act. This was now followed by another proclamation amendatory of the other, dated Georgetown, March 30, 1791. The boundaries of the territory were therein declared to be as follows:

"Beginning at Jones' Point, being the upper cape of Hunting creek, in Virginia, and at an angle in the outset of 45 degrees west of the north, and running in a direct line ten miles for the



PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

first line; then beginning again at the same Jones' Point, and running another direct line at a right angle with the first, across the Potomac, ten miles, for the second line; then from the terminations of the said first and second line, running two other direct lines, of ten miles each, the one crossing the Eastern Branch aforesaid and the other the Potomac, and meeting each other in a point." * * * "And the territory so to be located, defined, and limited shall be the whole territory accepted by the said act of Congress as the District for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States."

This territory contained a surface of *ten miles square*, forming an area of 100 square miles, or 64,000 acres, and included both margins of the Potomac. Its situation lay between 38° 48′ and 38° 59′ north latitude. The Capitol, afterward erected near its centre, is in 76° 55′ 3°.54″ west longitude from Greenwich. Georgetown and Alexandria were within its limits—the remainder was plantation or farm land.

President Washington appointed, Jan., 1791, ex-Governor Thomas Johnson, of Md., Dr. David Stuart, of Va., and the Hon. Daniel Carroll, of Rock Creek, Md., the first three Commissioners pursuant to the provisions of the act of July 16, 1790, who were empowered "to survey" and "define and limit a district of territory * * for the permanent seat of Government." They were also "to have power to purchase or accept such quantity of land on the eastern side of the said river, [Potomac,] within the said district, as the President shall deem proper for the use of the United States, and "provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress and of the President, and for the public offices of the Government of the United States;" all subject to the approval of the President.*

Interesting as the history really is of the work accomplished by the Commissioners, their vexatious trials and various disappointments, the limited space of the present publication will only permit a recapitulation of the main results of their efforts.

The bargain and purchase of the land occupied by the Federal City from the original proprietors was brought about by the following arrangement:

Extracts from the Agreement of the Nineteen Original Proprietors.

The limits of the District of Columbia, as they now exist, having been fixed and proclaimed in March, 1791, under the authority of acts of Congress, *nineteen* of the principal proprietors of the lands constituting the present site of the city of Washington drew up and signed a general agreement among themselves, dated March 30, 1791, which they presented to the Commissioners, as the basis of the terms on which they should dedicate their lands to the purposes of the Federal City, and as such it was accepted by the Commissioners, and recorded in their books, on the 12th April, 1791, as follows:

"We, the subscribers, in consideration of the great benefits we expect to derive from having the Federal City laid off upon our lands, do hereby agree and bind ourselves, heirs, executors, and administrators, to convey, in trust, to the President of the United States, or Commissioners, or such person or persons as he shall appoint, by good and sufficient deeds, in fee simple, the whole of our respective lands which he may think proper to include within the lines of the Federal City, for the purposes and on the conditions following:

"The President shall have the sole power of directing the Federal City to be laid off in what manner he pleases.

"He may retain any number of squares he may think proper for public improvements, or *other public uses;* and the lots only, which shall be laid off, shall be a *joint property* between the trustees on behalf of the public and each present proprietor; and the same shall be fairly and equally divided between the public and the individuals, as soon as may be, the city shall be laid off.

"For the *streets* the proprietors shall receive no compensation—but for the squares or lands in any form which shall be taken for public buildings, or *any kind* of public improvements or

* *Vide* Wyeth's Federal City. The compiler of this work has made very liberal use of Mr. Wyeth's book throughout, with the consent of that gentleman.

uses, the proprietors, whose lands shall be taken, shall receive at the rate of 25 pounds per acre, [sixty-six and two-thirds dollars,] to be paid by the public."

The lands were conveyed, in trust, by the original proprietors, to Thomas Beall, son of George, and John Mackall Gantt, to be by them disposed of, to be laid out as a Federal City, according to the above provisions.

In 1846 that portion of the District of Columbia which had been originally a portion of Virginia was retroceded by act of Congress back again to that State.

PLAN OF THE CITY.

A Frenchman, Major L'Enfant, originated the plan of the Federal City. He was a young officer belonging to the engineer corps of the French army, which aided us in our Revolutionary struggle. He early became a favorite of Gen. Washington, who approved his plan, and time has since confirmed the wisdom of that approval.

The Capitol was to be considered the centre of the city; from it the streets are counted north, south, east, and west; several of the avenues also radiate from it. The streets cross each other at right angles. Those running east and west are called after the letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D streets, etc.; those running north and south, First, Second, Third streets, etc.

The avenues, named after the different States at the time the city was laid out—and a few others since added—cross these streets diagonally, and point in every conceivable direction.

North, South, and East Capitol streets intersect each other at the centre of the Capitol, and with an imaginary line continued west, divide the city into four sections. So there is a First street east and a First street west; an A street north and an A street south, and so on throughout.

There is no West Capitol street. Where that would have opened are gardens, etc., continued on until the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution are reached. Then succeed those surrounding the Agricultural Bureau building, and beyond them are those upon which the Washington Monument is erected. These *reservations* were intended to become an ornamented park, and in the early history of the city this place is called The Mall. The grounds stretching south from the President's House connect with those surrounding the Monument.

The population of Washington City in 1810 was 8,208; in 1820, 13,247; in 1830, 18,826; in 1840, 23,364; in 1850, 40,001; in 1860, 61,122; in 1870, 109,199; in 1880, 147,307; and in 1890, District ofColumbia, 230,392.

THE CAPITOL.

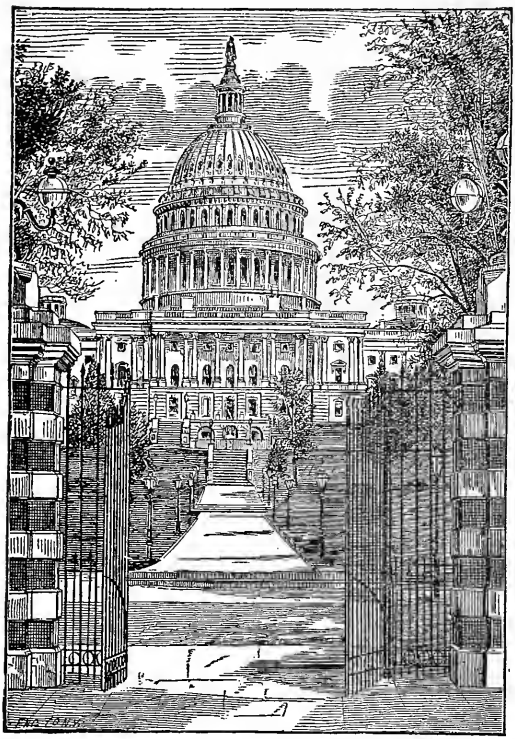
The United States Capitol, like the Capitol of ancient Rome, stands upon a hill commanding a view westward, pronounced by the great traveller Humboldt one of the most beautiful his eyes had ever seen.

The Capitol extends 751 feet 4 inches in length; the greatest breadth, including the steps of the Extensions, is 324 feet. The whole covers an area of three-and-a-half acres, or 153,112 square feet. Its cost to the present time has been about $13,000,000.

The centre portion of the building—the original Capitol—is built of yellowish sandstone, painted white, procured from an island in Acquia creek, Virginia. The island was purchased by Government from the Brent family, for $6,000, in 1791.

The Extensions are of white marble, slightly tinged with blue, obtained from Lee, Massachusetts. The monolith marble columns of the Extensions, of which there are one hundred, were taken from a quarry in Maryland.

The Dome is of iron, painted white, surmounted by the statue of Freedom, a bronze



CAPITOL, WEST FRONT, AS IT WAS IN 1874.

figure 19½ feet in height. The tip of the feather of this statue is 287 feet 11 inches above the base line of the building east. Capitol Hill is within a fraction of 90 feet high; consequently the head of the statue is 377 feet above tide-water.

The east Capitol park, stretching to the line of First street east, has a frontage from B street n. e. to B street s. e., comprising a distance of 1,500 feet.

The eastern front of the Capitol is, properly speaking, its main front. It consists of a central Portico, 160 feet wide, with a projection, including the steps, of 65 feet, ornamented with 24 pillars and 12 pilasters, crowned with a pediment of 80 feet span. The whole front of what was the original Capitol is 352 feet; to this has been added, on either side, a colonnaded corridor of 44 feet; to these are attached the Extensions — that of the Senate on the north, and that of the House on the south end.

Each Extension is adorned with a portico 142 feet 8 inches wide, with a pediment of 72 feet span; 22 columns and 12 pilasters of the Corinthian style ornament the Extension porticoes.

The north and south fronts of the Capitol are alike. They extend 239 feet, and have each a portico 120 feet front, with a projection of 10 feet 6 inches, and an entablature supported by 10 columns.

The west front of the Capitol is that with which strangers ordinarily are most familiar. It consists also of three ornamented porticoes; the central one a colonnade 100 feet front, with ten columns, eight of which are coupled, and a corresponding number of pilasters. This portico communicates with the Library of Congress. Then to each of the Extensions is attached a portico similar in architectural details to the north and south porticoes, with a length of 105 feet, ornamented with 10 columns.

A stone terrace has been erected on the north, west, and south sides, which removes the impression of insecurity and gives the building an appearance of greater stability. A handsome balustrade will crown the terrace. A grand stone stairway is being erected to the main western portico.

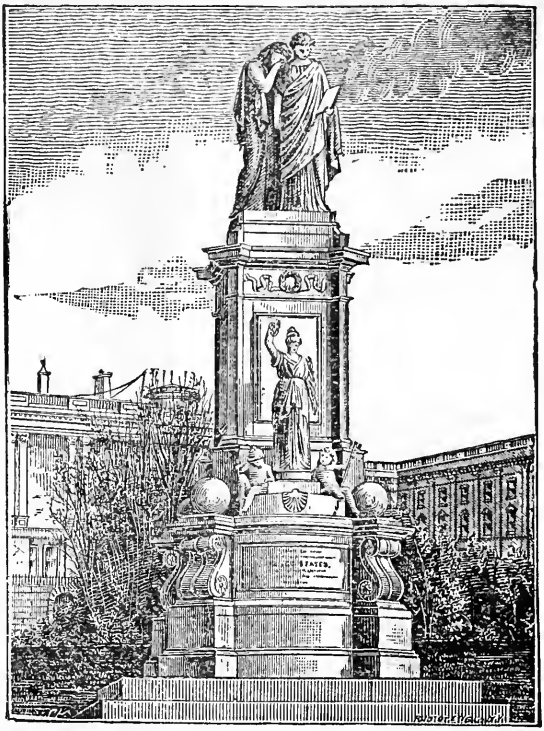
A monument commemorating the important services of the navy during the recent civil war is at the foot of the hill, where Pennsylvania avenue intersects the Capitol grounds west.

The height of the monument is about 40 feet. Two figures, History and America, crown the top. History holds in one hand a tablet, and a stylus in the other. America stands weeping, with her head bowed down. History directs attention to the inscription in her tablet, "They died that their country might live."

Below these figures stands Victory, holding a wreath in her upstretched right hand — beneath Victory, on either side, is a youthful Neptune and Mars.

Peace occupies the same position on the east side or back of the monument as Victory does on the west or front side. She holds an olive branch in her hand, and is surrounded by representations of agricultural products and implements. A dove is also here beautifully sculptured.

The monument bears the inscription, "In memory of the officers, seamen, and marines of the United States navy who fell in defence of the Union and liberty of their country, 1861–1865." Funds were contributed for its erection by the officers and sailors of the navy, and members of the marine corps. Admiral Porter was actively instrumental in influencing the erection of this monument. It was designed by Franklin Simmons, of R. I. Government contributed $25,000 for the Statue of Peace, the granite fountain, and pedestal, &c., on which the monument stands.



NAVAL MONUMENT.

We will now return to the East Central Portico of the Capitol.

Immediately opposite and facing this Portico is *Greenough's Statue of Washington.* It is of colossal size, and has an interesting history. It was ordered in 1832, to be placed in the centre of the Rotunda, over the tomb or vaulted chamber built for the reception of the remains of Washington two stories beneath. The statue was finished in 1840, and the artist received $20,000 while working on it. Two other bills in connection with it were paid him, amounting to $10,435.85. The expenses of transportation from Italy, its erection in the Rotunda, of its subsequent removals, and of the pedestal upon which it is placed, have absorbed at least $13,000 more.

The chair upon which the figure sits is ornamented with the acanthus leaf and lions' heads. A small figure of Columbus and another of an Indian chief lean against its back. On the pedestal is inscribed

GREENOUGH'S WASHINGTON.

the deserved eulogy on Washington, pronounced by Governor Henry Lee: "*First in war—first in peace—first in the hearts of his countrymen.*"

Washington sits in majesty, a sort of Jupiter. His person is nude to the waist. In his left hand is a sheathed sword, and with his right he points toward heaven.

On the right side of the chair is a *basso-relievo* of Phœbus-Apollo driving the chariot of the sun around the world—thus representing, in pictured allegory, the rising sun, the crest of the national arms of the United States. On the left side of the chair is depicted the infant Hercules strangling the serpent, while Iphiclus, his feebler twin-brother, stretched on the ground, shrinks from the contest; illustrating the genii of North and South America. On the back of the chair is inscribed: "*Simulacrum istud ad magnum Libertatus exemplum, nec sine ipsa duraturum.* HORATIO GREENOUGH, *faciebat.*" This has been translated by a distinguished scholar into—

"This statue cast in Freedom's stately form,
And by her e'er upheld.
"Horatio Greenough, Sculptor."

We will now ascend the steps. Upon them the Presidents of the United States are inaugurated; over a hundred thousand people, occupying the eastern park, might witness the ceremony.

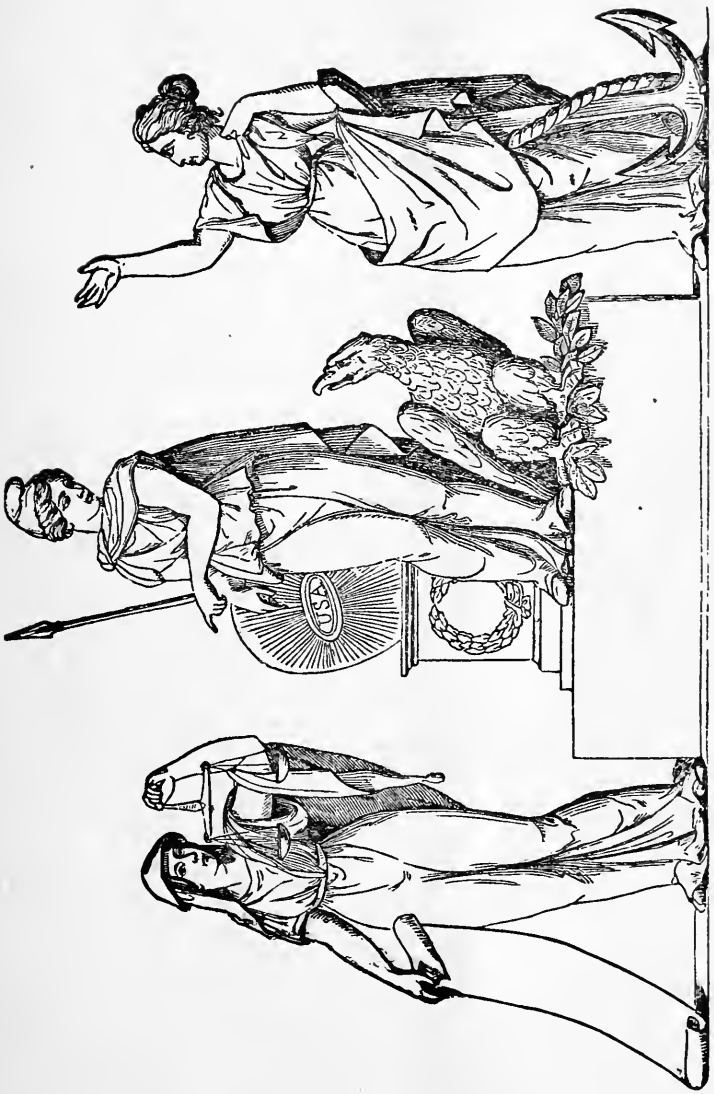
Above the south end of the steps, on an elevated block, stands a marble group by Signor Persico, called *The Discovery*, on which he worked five years. It consists of two figures: Columbus holding the globe in his hand triumphant, while beside him, wondering, almost terror-stricken, is a female figure, symbolizing the Indian race. The suit of armor worn by Columbus is said to be a faithful copy of one he actually wore. The group cost $24,000.

THE DISCOVERY.

CIVILIZATION.

On the north side of the steps, occupying a similar elevation, is another marble group—the artist, Horatio Greenough—called *Civilization, or the Settlement of the Country.* It represents the American pioneer in conflict with the Indian; the fight is desperate; the wife of the frontier settler, with her babe, and a faithful dog, are the adjuncts. Greenough was at work eight years on this group, which cost $24,000.

TYMPANUM OF THE PORTICO. Before we enter the Portico we will direct our attention to a group of allegorical figures of colossal size, said to be the design of John Quincy Adams, executed by Signor Persico, and occupying the tympanum of the Portico—just over our heads.


JUSTICE.
GENIUS OF AMERICA.
HOPE.

The central figure is the Genius of America, crowned with a star, holding a shield; on it are the letters U. S. A. The shield rests on an altar, on which, within an oaken wreath, is inscribed, "July 4, 1776." At her feet sits an eagle. Behind her is a spear. Hope, on her left, rests on an anchor. America directs the attention of Hope to Justice, who has in her right hand the Constitution of the United States. This composition is wrought in sandstone, and cost $1,500.

Within niches on either side of the Bronze Door are statues, also the work of Signor Persico.

The one on the north side is War. The figure grasps in his right hand a sword, in the other, a shield. His costume is Roman, and his belt and tunic are ornamented with appropriate symbols.

Peace is a female figure of majestic beauty, with a gentle, winning smile, and in simple flowing robes. She holds a fruit-bearing olive branch in her hand. The cost of these two figures was $6,000 each.

Above the Bronze Door, sculptured in stone by Capellano, is a bust of Washington crowned by Fame and Peace.

THE ROGERS BRONZE DOOR. This is the main central door of the Capitol, and on it is a pictured history of events connected with the life of Columbus and the discovery of America.

The door weighs 20,000 pounds; is 17 feet high and 9 feet wide; it is folding or double, and stands sunk back inside of a bronze casing, which projects about a foot forward from the leaves or valves. On this casing are four figures at the top and bottom, representing Asia, Africa, Europe, and America. A border, emblematic of conquest and navigation, runs along the casing between them.

The Door has eight Panels beside the semi-circular one at the top. In each Panel is a picture in *alto-relievo*.

It was designed by Randolph Rogers, an American, and modelled by him in Rome, in 1858; and was cast by F. Von Muller, at Munich, in 1861.

The story the door tells is the History of Columbus and the Discovery of America.

The Panel containing the earliest event in the life of the discoverer is the lowest one on the south side, and represents "Columbus undergoing an Examination before the Council of Salamanca."

The Panel above it contains "Columbus' Departure from the Convent of La Rabida," near Palos. He is just setting out to visit the Spanish Court.

The one above it is his "Audience at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella."

The next Panel is the top one of this half of the door, and represents the "Starting of Columbus from Palos on his first voyage."

The transom Panel occupies the semi-circular sweep over the whole door. The extended picture here is the "First Landing of the Spaniards at San Salvador."

The top Panel on the other leaf of the door represents the "First Encounter of the Discoverers with the Natives." In it one of the sailors is seen bringing an Indian girl on his shoulders a prisoner. The transaction aroused the stern indignation of Columbus.

The Panel next below this one has in it "The Triumphal Entry of Columbus into Barcelona."

The Panel below this represents a very different scene, and is "Columbus in Chains."

In the next and last Panel is the "Death Scene." Columbus lies in bed. The last rites of the Catholic Church have been administered; friends and attendants are around him; and a priest holds up a crucifix for him to kiss, and upon it bids him fix his dying eyes.

On the Door, on the sides and between the Panels, are sixteen small statues, set in niches, of eminent contemporaries of Columbus. Their names are marked on the Door, and beginning at the bottom, on the side from which we started in numbering the Panels, we find the figure in the lowest niche is Perez; then above him is Cortez, and again standing over him is Ojeda.

Vespucci occupies the next niche on the door.

Then, opposite in line across the door, standing in two niches, side by side, are Mendoza and Alexander VI.

Then below them stand Isabella and Ferdinand, King and Queen of Spain; beneath them stands the Lady Beatrice de Bobadilla; beside her is Charles VIII, King of France.

WAR.

PEACE.

The first figure of the lowest pair on the door is Henry VII, of England; beside him stands John II, King of Portugal.

Then, in the same line with them, across the Panel, is Pinzon.

In the niche above Pinzon stands B. Columbus, the brother of the great navigator.

Then comes Vasco Nunez de Balboa, and in the niche above, again at the top of the Door, stands the figure of Francisco Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru.

Between the Panels and at top and bottom of the valves of the Door are ten projecting heads. Those between the panels are historians who have written on Columbus' voyages from his own time down to the present day, ending with Irving and Prescott.

The two heads at the tops of the valves are female heads, while the two next the floor possess Indian characteristics.

Above, over the transom arch, looks down, over all, the serene grand head of Columbus. Beneath it, the American Eagle spreads out his widely extended wings.

Mr. Rogers received $8,000 for his models, and Mr. Von Muller was paid $17,000 in gold for casting the Door. To a large portion of this latter sum must be added the high premium on exchange which ruled during the war, the cost of storage and trans-

portation, and the expense of the erection of the Door in the Capitol after its arrival. These items would, added together, far exceed $30,000 in the then national currency.

We will now enter the *Rotunda*.

This magnificent apartment occupies the centre of the Capitol. It is 97 feet in diameter and 300 feet in circumference. Its height, from the floor to the centre of the pictured canopy which overhangs it, is 180 feet 3 inches.

We will first look at the pictures which surround its circuit. There are eight of them, each occupying a large panel, and they measure 18 by 12 feet.

The first in point of event is the *Landing of Columbus* at San Salvador in 1492; by John Vanderlyn; its cost was $12,000. This picture represents the scene Washington Irving so admirably describes in his "Voyages of Columbus," occurring the morning the boats brought the little Spanish band from the ships to the shore. "Columbus first threw himself upon his knees; then rising, drew his sword, displayed the royal standard, and, assembling round him the two captains, with Rodrigo de Escobeda, notary of the armament, Rodrigo Sanchez, [the royal inspector,] and the rest who had landed, he took solemn possession of the island in the name of the Castilian sovereigns." The picture contains the figures of Columbus, the two Pinzons, Escobedo, all bearing standards; Sanchez, inspector; Diego de Arana, with an old-fashioned arquebus on his shoulder; a cabin-boy kneeling; a mutineer in a suppliant attitude; a sailor in an attitude of veneration for Columbus; a soldier whose attention is diverted by the appearance of the natives, and a friar bearing a crucifix.

The second picture in succession of event, 1541, is *De Soto's Discovery of the Mississippi*, painted by Wm. H. Powell; cost $15,000. The scene is a view of the Mississippi river, with islands in sight and canoes filled with Indians. On the bank, soldiers and priests are planting a cross; to the left are wigwams and a group of Indians. De Soto on horseback is approaching the river in state, attended by a train of followers. A camp-chest, with arms, and a soldier dressing his wounded leg, are accessories of the painting.

The next in order of time, 1613, is *The Baptism of Pocahontas*, by John Gadsby Chapman; cost $10,000.

This picture tells its own story. The characters introduced are Pocahontas, John Rolfe, afterwards her husband, with the Rev. Alex. Whitaker, who is performing the ceremony; Sir Thomas Dale stands on his right, his standard-bearer and page near him. The sister of Pocahontas, with her child, is seated on the floor; Opechankanough, an Indian chief, also is seated, while Nantaquaas and Opachisco, her brother and uncle, stand near her. Other figures, male and female, are stationed in different parts of the church; among them are Richard Wyffin, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, John and Anne Laydon, and Henry Spilman.

The succeeding picture, in chronological series, is *The Embarcation of the Pilgrims* from Delft-Haven, in Holland, 21st July, 1620. Painted by Robert Walter Weir. Cost $10,000.

The scene depicted is the delivery of the parting prayer of Mr. Robinson, the pastor of the little congregation, on board the *Speedwell*, surrounded by the pilgrims and their friends. The persons represented are the pastor, then Elder Wm. Brewster, with open Bible before him, Mrs. Brewster and a sick child, Gov. Carver, Wm. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, Miles Standish and Rose, his wife, Mrs. Carver and child, Mrs. Bradford, Captain Reynolds and sailor, with several children, a nurse, etc.

The four other pictures were painted by Col. John Trumbull, son of Jonathan Trumbull, governor of Connecticut previous to and during the Revolution. Col. Trumbull was himself at one time aid-de-camp of General Washington, but retired from the service in 1777.

The Trumbull series of pictures are especially valuable, because each of the many faces painted in them are actual likenesses, for which many of the subjects sat to the artist, and when this was not the case, copies of portraits at the time in the possession of the respective families were introduced. The paintings are the result of many years' devotion to his art by Col. Trumbull, and of a patriotic endeavor to perpetuate the grand deeds which they commemorate.

Col. Trumbull received for these four pictures $32,000. They were ordered in 1817 and finished in 1824. Col. Trumbull was born 1756; died 1843.

The Declaration of Independence, 1776. Of five who reported the draft of the Declaration, Jefferson, John Adams, Franklin, Sherman, and R. R. Livingston, stand near the table at which Hancock, the President, sits.

The other portraits are, commencing on the extreme left, 1, George Wythe, of Va.; 2, Wm. Whipple and, 3, Josiah Bartlett, of N. H.; 4, Benj. Harrison, of Va.; 5, Thomas Lynch, of S. C.; 6, Richard Henry Lee, of Vt.; 7, Samuel Adams, of Mass.; 8, George Clinton, of N. Y.; 9, William Paca and, 10, Samuel Chase, of Md.; 11, Lewis Morris and, 12, William Floyd, of N. Y.; 13, Arthur Middleton and, 14, Thomas Hayward, of S. C.; 15, Charles Carroll, of Md.; 16, George Walton, of Ga.; 17, Robert Morris, 18, Thomas Willing, and, 19, Benjamin Rush, of Pa.; 20, Eldridge Gerry and, 21, Robert Treat Payne, of Mass.; 22, Abraham Clark, of N. J.; 23, Stephen Hopkins and, 24, William Ellery, of R. I.; 25, George Clymer, of Pa.; 26, William Hooper and, 27, Joseph Hewes, of N. C.; 28, James Wilson, of Pa., and, 29, Francis Hopkinson, of N. J.

Then comes the Committee of Five, already noted; after which, still continuing, are—

35, Richard Stockton, of N. J.; 36, Francis Lewis, of N. Y.; 37, John Witherspoon, of N. J.; 38, Samuel Huntington, 39, William Williams, and, 40, Oliver Wolcott, of Conn.; 41, John Hancock, of Mass., President of Congress; 42, Charles Thompson, of Pa.; 43, George Reed and, 44, John Dickinson, of Del.; 45, Edward Rutledge, of S. C.; 46, Thomas McKean, of Pa.; and, 47, Philip Livingston, of N. Y.

Surrender of General Burgoyne, Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777. "The painting represents Gen. Burgoyne, attended by Gen. Phillips, and followed by other officers, arriving near the marque of Gen. Gates.

"Gen. Gates has advanced a few steps to meet his prisoner, who, with Gen. Phillips, has dismounted, and is in the act of offering his sword, which Gen. Gates declines to receive, and invites them to enter and partake of refreshments. A number of the principal officers of the American army are assembled near their General." These we will now enumerate.

(The numbering commences on the extreme left of the picture.)

1, Major Lithgow, of Mass.; 2, Colonel Cilly and, 3, General Stark, of N. H.; 4, Captain Seymour, of Conn., of Sheldon's horse; 5, Major Hull and, 6, Colonel Greaton, of Mass.; 7, Major Dearborn and, 8, Colonel Scammell, of N. H.; and, 9, Colonel Lewis, Quartermaster-General, N. Y.; 10, Major-General Phillips, of the British army; 11, Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, British, and, 12, General Baron Reidesel, German; 13, Colonel Wilkinson, Deputy Adjutant-General, American; 14, General Gates; 15, Colonel Prescott, Mass. Volunteers; 16, Colonel Morgan, Va. Riflemen; 17, Brigadier-General Rufus Putnam, of Mass.; 18, Lieutenant-Colonel John Brooks, late Governor of Mass.; 19, Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, Chaplain, of R. I.; 20, Major Robert Troup, Aid-de-Camp, N. Y.; 21, Major Haskell, of Mass.; 22, Major Armstrong, Aid-de-Camp; 23, Major-General Philip Schuyler, Albany; 24, Brigadier-General Glover, of Mass.; 25, Brigadier-General Whipple, N. H. Militia; 26, Major Matthew Clarkson, Aid-de-Camp, N. Y., and, 27, Major Ebenezer Stevens, of Mass., Commander of Artillery.

Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781. This was the triumphant closing scene of the war; and the glory of the triumph seems to linger on the glowing canvas.

"The painting represents the moment when the principal officers of the British army, conducted by Gen. Lincoln, are passing the two groups of American and French generals, and entering between the two lines of the victors."

Resignation of General Washington: Annapolis, Dec. 23, 1783. General Washington, after taking leave of his old comrades at New York, accompanied by only two of

them, proceeded to Annapolis, where Congress was then sitting, and there resigned his commission.

The persons introduced, whose portraits are given, are:

1, Thomas Mifflin, of Pa., President of Congress; 2, Charles Thompson, of Pa.; 3, Elbridge Gerry, of Mass.; 4, Hugh Williamson, of N. C.; 5, Samuel Osgood, of Mass.; 6, Edward McComb. of Del.; 7, George Partridge of Mass.; 8, Edward Lloyd, of Md.; 9, R. D. Spaight and 10, Benjamin Hawkins, of N. C.; 11, A. Foster, of N. H.; 12, Thomas Jefferson, of Va.; 13, Arthur Lee, of Va.; 14, David Howell, of R. I.; 15, James Monroe, of Va.; 16, Jacob Reid, of S. C., members of Congress; 17, James Madison, of Va., spectator; 18, William Ellery, of R. I.; 19, Jeremiah Townley Chase, of Md.; 20, S. Hardy, of Va.; 21, Charles Morris, of Pa., members; 22, General George Washington; 23, Colonel Benjamin Walker, and 24, Colonel David Humphreys, Aids-de-Camp; then, 25, General Smallwood, of Md.; 26, General Otho Holland Williams, of Md.; 27, Colonel Samuel Smith of Md.; 28, Colonel John E. Howard, of Baltimore, Md.; 29, Charles Carroll, and two daughters, of Md.; 30, Daniel, of St. Thomas Jennifer, Md.; 31, Mrs. Washington, and her grandchildren, spectators.

RELIEVOS IN THE ROTUNDA. Over each of the four doors leading from the Rotunda are *alto-relievos* in stone. The cost of the four is said to have been $14,000.

The group over the east door is "The Landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock in 1620." The artist was Signor Enrico Causici, of Verona, a pupil of Canova.

That over the north doorway is "William Penn's Treaty with the Indians in 1686." A Frenchman, Monsieur N. Gevelot, executed this work in 1827.

Over the door opening west is "The Preservation of Captain Smith by Pocahontas in 1606." Signor Capellano, another pupil of Canova, was the artist. It was executed in 1825.

The group over the doorway leading south is the "Conflict between Daniel Boone and the Indians, 1775." This is the work of Causici.

Eight long narrow *basso-relievos* of arabesque pattern are in the panels above the pictures. Four of them contain medallion heads. The heads are portraits of *Columbus*, *Cabot*, *Sir Walter Raleigh*, and *La Salle*. The whole of them cost $9,500.

THE BELT OF THE ROTUNDA. There is above the architrave a sunken space or kind of shelf, about 9 feet high, traversing the whole circuit of the Rotunda. This is now being filled with a fresco in chiaro-oscuro in imitation of *alto-relievo*. It is a series of *Sketches of American History*, and is so wonderful in execution that, from the floor of the Rotunda, it seems incredible that it is not a relief.

The series commences immediately above the west door of the chamber. The first tall figure is America armed with spear and shield, at her feet the eagle; seated on the ground on her right is the American Indian with bow and arrows; and in the same position on her left the Genius of History sketching events.

The looker-on must now imagine himself looking into the sketch-book, the first scene of which is,

"The Landing of Columbus."

The second, "Cortez entering the Temple of the Sun in Mexico."

The third, "Pizarro, with the horse, progressing in the conquest of Peru."

The fourth, "The burial of De Soto in the Mississippi river."

The fifth, "The rescue of Captain John Smith by Pocahontas."

The sixth, "The disembarkation of the Pilgrim Fathers."

The seventh, "Penn's treaty with the Indians and settlement of Pennsylvania."

The eighth, "The Industrial Colonization of the New England States."

The ninth, "Gen. Oglethorpe and Muscogee Chief," an incident in the colonization of Georgia.

The tenth, "The battle of Lexington."

The eleventh, "The Declaration of Independence."

The twelfth, "The surrender of Lord Cornwallis."

The thirteenth, "The death of Tecumseh."

The fourteenth, "The American Army entering the city of Mexico."

The fifteenth and last, completing the circuit of the belt, "Laborers in the gold mines of California."

The estimated cost of this picture is $10,000.

A short distance above the frieze thirty-six tall windows admit a flood of light into the chamber. Above them springs the arch of the dome, lessening in curvature like the inside of an egg-shell, until contracted to a space of 50 feet in diameter, forming the eye of the dome.

Beyond and over this open eye, within the canopy that overhangs it, is painted Brumidi's allegorical fresco of the Apotheosis of Washington.*

BRUMIDI'S ALLEGORICAL PAINTING. The central group of the picture represents Washington seated in majesty. On his right is the Goddess of Liberty, and on his left is a winged idealization of Victory and Fame—sounding a trumpet and displaying the victor's palm. Before the three, forming a semicircle, are thirteen female figures. They represent the thirteen original States; each is crowned with a star, and they hold up a ribbon-banner inscribed "*E Pluribus Unum.*"

Below this centre group are six other groups round the base of the canopy.

The first, occupying the west, is War. Freedom, with uplifted sword, is striking down tyranny and kingly power. An angry Eagle, striking with his beak, is fighting for, and by the side of, Freedom.

The second is Agriculture. Ceres, Flora, and Pomona figure in this group.

Then succeeds Mechanics. Vulcan, with his right foot resting on a cannon, and surrounded by machinery, forges, mortars, and cannon balls, is the stalwart genius of this group.

The next, and occupying the east, is Commerce. Mercury holds in his hand a bag of gold, to which he is directing the attention of Robert Morris.

The group beside this symbolizes the Marine. Aphrodite, [Venus,] half risen from the waves, holds in her hand the Atlantic cable, given her by a winged cherub, and is about dropping it into the sea. Neptune, astonished, is emerging from the deep.

The last is The Arts and Sciences. Minerva stands gloriously prominent with helmet and spear. Near her, attentive to her teachings, are Benjamin Franklin, Robert Fulton, and S. F. B. Morse. There are also boys, with wondering eyes and expressive gestures, listening to the instruction of a school-teacher.

This painting covers an area of 4,664 square feet.

Mr. Brumidi received for this work $39,500.

The circumference of the base of the canopy is 205 feet 4 inches; its diameter is 65 feet 4 inches, and its height from base to top, in a straight line, is 20 feet 7½ inches.

THE WHISPERING GALLERY OF THE CAPITOL. The spherical shape of the canopy, inside of which the picture we have just described is painted, causes an interesting acoustic result. Two persons, standing immediately opposite each other, can converse with the utmost ease in a low tone of voice—indeed, if it is silent in the Rotunda beneath, a whisper can be distinctly heard across the immense concave. The voice of the person speaking, however, seems to be talking immediately opposite and above the position he really occupies. It is well worth the climb to observe this singular effect.

The stairway still ascends above the picture, and traverses the top of the canopy between the two shells, until it reaches the "Tholus" or "lantern" of the Dome.

The Statue of Freedom crowns the Dome. It weighs 14,985 pounds, and was placed in position Dec. 2, 1863. The forts then surrounding Washington fired a salute in honor of the occasion. Mr. Crawford received for his model $3,000, and the casting

* The word "Apotheosis" is of Greek origin, and means the enrolment of a mortal among the gods.

FREEDOM.

of it, by Mr. Clark Mills, with all the attending expenses, netted an additional sum of $20,796.82.

For years previous to 1880, the Rotunda, Dome, and Tholus were lighted at night-time by 1,280 gas-jets ignited by electricity. The electric-room is in the central portion of the building.

We will now descend from the Dome again to the Rotunda, and enter the doorway leading south from that apartment.

Passing through a small vestibule, we shall then find ourselves in the

OLD HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This chamber, resembling an ancient Grecian theatre, is 95 feet long, and 60 feet in height to the most elevated point of the ceiling. Twenty-six pillars and pilasters of Potomac marble support a dome with painted caissons. A cupola, painted by Bonani, an Italian, admits light from above.

Under a sweeping arch near the dome is a colossal figure of Liberty, by Causici, in plaster. Beneath it, on the entablature, is sculptured, in stone, the American eagle in the act of taking wing, by Valperti, also an Italian.

FRANZONI'S CLOCK.

Opposite, over the door through which we entered, stands the old marble clock of the Hall. It represents the Genius of History recording the events of the Nation. She stands in a graceful attitude, with pen in hand, on a winged car rolling over a globe. The wheel of the car serves as the face of the clock. This beautiful work of art was executed by Signor C. Franzoni, an Italian, who died May 12, 1819. The credit of designing it is a matter of controversy.

This Old Hall is now used as a statuary-room, in compliance with a suggestion of Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, made when a member of the House, that "each State should be permitted to send the effigies of two of her chosen sons, in marble or bronze, to be placed permanently here." Other statuary, belonging to the Government, mostly of historical interest, with paintings, etc., have also been placed in their companionship.

Of this latter class we will first speak: Among them stands a plaster cast of *Houdon's Washington.*

Houdon came from France with Franklin in 1785, and obtained his model from Washington himself. He remained a guest for two weeks at Mount Vernon. The present copy was taken by Hubard, and cost $2,000.

Bust of Kosciusko. Born 1755, died 1817. The artist who made this bust was also a Pole, named Mochowski. He assumed as his American name that of Saunders. It cost $500.

Miss Ream's Statue of Lincoln. In 1866 Congress appropriated $10,000 for a full-length statue of Mr. Lincoln. Miss Ream, of Washington city, received the commission for its execution. The work was finished in 1870, and on its completion an additional $5,000 was obtained by her from Congress.

Ames' Bust of Lincoln. Mrs. Sarah Fisher Ames, of Mass., received an order in 1868 from Congress to make a bust of President Lincoln. She received $2,000 for her work. It stands on a Scotch granite pedestal, presented by A. Macdonald, Field & Co., of Aberdeen, Scotland.

Bust of Thomas Crawford. Crawford was the artist who designed the statue of Freedom, the Senate Bronze Door, the marble group above it, and the marble figures ornamenting the tympanum of the Senate Extension Portico. His bust is the work of T. Gagliardi. The price paid for it was $100.

Statue of Alexander Hamilton. Dr. Horatio Stone, of Washington city, executed this statue in Rome. It arrived from Italy in 1868, and cost $10,000.

STATUE OF LINCOLN.

The Bronze Statue of Thomas Jefferson, by David d'Angers, a French sculptor, was presented to Congress by Lieutenant Uriah P. Levy, U. S. Navy, in 1834, but was not formally accepted by Government until 1873. It stood, long ago, in the Rotunda, and after its removal from there was placed in front of the President's House, a position it occupied for many years. After its acceptance, upon the motion of Senator Sumner it was finally located in the old Hall. This bronze was cast by *Honore Gonon et ses deux fils.*

THE PORTRAITS. These are a *Mosaic of Mr. Lincoln*, presented by Signor Salviati of Venice. Signor Salviati is the great manufacturer of mosaic work in Italy. The probable mercantile value of this mosaic is about $1,000.

A portrait of *Josbua R. Giddings*, by Miss C. L. Ransom. Cost, $1,000.

A likeness of *Charles Carroll*, of Carrollton, born 1737, died 1832; the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. Painted by Chester Harding. Cost, $500.

In 1872 a portrait of *Gunning Bedford*, a member of the Continental Congress from Delaware, was presented by the heirs of the family to Government.

A portrait of *Thomas Jefferson*, by Sully—an original, esteemed an admirable picture—placed here in 1875. Cost, $200.

A portrait of *Benjamin West*, painted by himself, is also a recent addition.

An original portrait of *General Washington*, by Stuart, purchased in 1876, by the Joint Committee on the Library, from ex-Senator Chesnut, of Camden, S. C., for $1,200.

STATUARY FURNISHED BY THE STATES. Rhode Island contributed the first of all the States the permitted quota, viz: *Major-General Nathaniel Greene*, born 1742, died 1786. The sculptor was Henry K. Brown. The work is dated Rome, 1869, Aug. 6. And *Roger Williams*, the pioneer-apostle of liberty of religious opinion; born 1606, died 1683. The artist was Franklin Simmons, of R. I. The marble was cut in Rome. Date, 1870.

Connecticut was the next to send her marble representation. One is *Jonathan Trumbull*, the last colonial governor of the State, who became a tower of strength to the revolutionary movement. Born 1710; died 1785. He was the father of the painter, Col. Trumbull; he also was the intimate friend of Washington, and because of their familiar intercourse Washington applied to him the soubriquet of *Brother Jonathan*. The other is *Roger Sherman*, the shoemaker, afterward lawyer, judge, delegate to Congress, one of the Committee of Five, and signer of the Declaration of Independence. Born 1721; died 1793. The artist, E. E. Ives, a native of Connecticut, made both these statues in Rome. They were formally unveiled February, 1872.

New York has sent in bronze *George Clinton*, who died at Washington city in 1812, Vice-President U. S. Artist, Henry R. Brown; 1873. Founders, Robert Wood & Co., Philadelphia. And *Robert R. Livingston*, one of the Committee of Five who presented the Report, but who was not a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was the first chancellor of the State of New York, and administered the oath of office to President Washington. He was also Minister to France when the purchase of Louisiana was completed. E. D. Palmer, artist; 1874. Cast by F. Barbedienne, founder, Paris.

Gov. John Winthrop is a contribution from the State of Massachusetts. By Richard Greenough, the brother of Horatio Greenough. And *Samuel Adams*, who has been proudly denominated "The Father of the Revolution." George Clymer wrote of him in 1773: "All good men should erect a statue to him in their hearts." Samuel Adams was born in Boston, Sept. 22, 1722; died October 2, 1803. He was a cousin of John Adams, second President of the United States.

Col. Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, is one of the statues sent from Vermont, and *Jacob Collamer*, a U. S. Senator, the other.

Ohio has contributed *James A. Garfield*, a bright light and brave leader, President of the U. S., and *William Allen*, Governor and U. S. Senator.

Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the brave *General Philip Kearny*, are from New Jersey.

Governor Wm. King. The State of Maine has sent as her first gift to this silent assembly the statue of her earliest governor. Gov. King was born at Scarborough, Me., in 1768. He was president of the convention which framed the constitution of his native State. Maine was admitted a member of the Federal Union March 15, 1820. It was formed from territory of Massachusetts. Franklin Simmons, artist, 1877.

Col. Edward D. Baker. This statue was ordered by Congress, and cost $10,000. Born in England, of poor parents, Col. Baker came a boy to this country, where, with his father, he worked at weaving. He eventually became a Senator of the U. S. from Oregon, and died at Ball's Bluff, near Leesburg, gallantly fighting rebellion at the head of his regiment, Oct. 21, 1861. The artist was Horatio Stone, and this statue was the last work of his graceful chisel. Doctor Stone died in Italy in 1875.

CENTENNIAL SAFE. In this hall stands a large fire-proof safe filled with records of national interest, relative to the close of our first centennial era. The safe is permanently closed, and not to be opened until 1976.

Passing out of the Old Hall through the south door we enter the House Extension of the Capitol.

THE NEW HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES is in the centre of that Extension. The chamber is 139 feet long, 93 feet wide, and 36 feet high. It has a gallery on its four sides capable of having crowded into it 1,200 persons. Portions are allotted to the diplomatic corps and reporters of the press. There are also divisions for the families of the Cabinet officers, Senators, and Representatives; the remainder is for visitors.

The ceiling is of iron, gilded and bronzed, and is supported by trusses from the roof. Its centre is a skylight, panelled with glass; in each panel is painted the arms of a State.

Seats for the members, with desks in front of them, are ranged in successive semicircles facing the Speaker's desk. In front of it sit the various clerks and phonographic reporters.

A full length likeness of Washington, by Vanderlyn, which cost $2,500, is on one side of the Speaker's chair, and on the other side is a likeness of Gen. Lafayette, by Ary Scheffer, which was presented to Congress by the artist about 1824–'25.

A fresco by Brumidi, representing "Gen. Washington refusing Lord Cornwallis' request for an armistice at Yorktown, just before the final surrender," occupies a portion of the wall west of the portrait of Lafayette.

Two paintings by Bierstadt, one on each side of the Speaker's desk, also ornament the wall. One is the "First Landing of Henry Hudson," and the other the "Discovery of California."

The artist received $10,000 for each.

Corridors, paved with English Minton tiles, surround the Hall, and afford entrance to various rooms for the officers of the House and the use of committees. The rooms are accessible when the Committees are not in session.

Staircases of Tennessee marble on the east and west sides of the Hall lead to the galleries.

On the wall, above the western staircase, is Leutze's picture of "Western Emigration." Cost $20,000.

At the foot of this staircase is a bust, in bronze, of a Chippewa Indian chief, "The Buffalo."

A large picture on canvas by F. B. Carpenter, "Lincoln's War Cabinet" or the "Proclamation of Emancipation," occupies the same position above the eastern staircase.

It was presented to the United States by Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson February 12, 1878, and cost $25,000. On the occasion of its acceptance the Hon. Alex. H. Stevens, Ex-Vice-President of the so-called Confederate States, was one of the orators appointed by Congress to receive the picture.

At the foot of this staircase stands a statue of Thomas Jefferson, by Powers; it cost $10,000.

Various committee-rooms and rooms for newspaper and telegraphic uses are situated in the upper story of the Extension, to which we now ascend.

There is also from here access to the Library of the House, which occupies the story above the communicating corridor leading from the Old Hall.

We will now descend to the ground-floor. This is occupied by committee-rooms, closets, bath and store-rooms, the folding-room, House Restaurant, etc., etc.

Beneath is the heating and ventilating apparatus. The engineer will explain how cool and hot air is forced into the building.

THE CRYPT. Beneath the Rotunda is the Crypt, so called from its resemblance to the chambers of that name in cathedrals. It has numerous pillars, supporting groined arches, and is dimly lighted.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS occupies the western projection of the original Capitol, and access is obtained to it from the Rotunda by the west door.

These beautiful halls were designed by Thos. U. Walter. They are of iron, including shelves; the floors are laid with encaustic tiles; consequently all is fire-proof. The centre hall is 91 feet long, 34 feet wide, and 38 feet high. The side halls are 95 feet long and 29½ feet wide.

The Library of Congress originated in 1800, and from that time until 1814 the number of volumes comprised about 3,000. It was destroyed by the British in that year, when they set fire to the Capitol.

Mr. Jefferson's library, then considered one of the finest in the country, was purchased by Congress for $23,950 in 1815, and became the nucleus of a new collection, which, in 1851, comprised 55,000 volumes. Dec. 25 of that year, a fire, originating from timbers carelessly exposed to flues, consumed 35,000 volumes, besides works of art, coins, etc., etc.

The number of volumes in the Library in 1874 was 274,157 volumes and 50,000 pamphlets. Jan. 1, 1876, the volumes reported were 293,507, and 60,000 pamphlets. In 1888, the aggregate was 600,000 volumes, besides about 200,000 pamphlets.

Although designed especially for the use of Congress and Government officials, any visitor over sixteen years of age can obtain books to read, *only in the Library*, by filling one of the blanks to be found on the tables, and presenting it at the Librarian's desk.

On the ground-floor, underneath the Supreme Court-room, is the law branch of the Library. The vestibule to this apartment is famous for its ornamentation of corn-stalk columns, with capitals of opening ears of corn. This room was once occupied by the Supreme Court of the United States.

SUPREME COURT-ROOM OF THE UNITED STATES. This chamber is situated in what was the north wing of the original Capitol, and occupies the eastern side of that portion of the building. It was the old United States Senate Chamber. It is semicircular, 75 feet long, 45 feet high, and its greatest width 45 feet. It is ornamented with columns of Potomac marble, and has a dome ceiling. Around the semicircular wall are brackets, on which are placed the busts of deceased Chief-Justices. The room is beautifully carpeted.

The rooms in its vicinity are appropriated to the officers and judges of the Supreme Court.

In the robing-room hangs a portrait of Chief-Justice Marshall, by Rembrandt Peale, a companion-picture to his Washington. This portrait was presented to Chief-Justice Chase by the bar of New York, and at his death was bequeathed by him to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In this room is also a portrait by Gilbert Stuart of the first Chief-Justice, John Jay, arrayed in a black-satin robe with broad scarlet facings. This picture was recently a gift to the Court by his grandson, John Jay, late minister to Austria.

A portrait of Taney by Healy is also here, which was presented by the Washington Bar Association.

This room contains admirable specimens of antique furniture.

Leaving the Supreme Court-room, we pass into the Senate Extension, in the centre of which is the

SENATE CHAMBER. In general arrangement and appearance this Chamber resembles the Hall of Representatives, though smaller. It is 112 feet long and 82 feet wide. The desks of the Senators are of highly-polished mahogany. In the skylight are painted symbols of Progress, the Union, the Army, the Navy, and the Mechanical Arts.

Immediately north of the Senate Chamber are three rooms of great beauty; the most westerly one is

THE PRESIDENT'S ROOM. Dimensions, 23 feet 2 inches by 21 feet 8 inches, with a canopy ceiling. The whole room is elaborately decorated in fresco and distemper. On the walls are the portraits of President Washington and his Cabinet. The ceiling is covered with allegorical illustrations of Religion, Liberty, Executive Power, and Legislative Authority, with portraits of Columbus, Americus Vespucius, Wm. Brewster, and Benj. Franklin. The floor is tiled, but in winter is covered with a rich carpet. In this room, towards the close of a session of Congress, the President affixes his signature to bills.

THE MARBLE ROOM. The walls of this room are of polished Tennessee marble and plate-glass. Four Corinthian columns of Italian marble support the ceiling. Its length is 38 feet 7 inches, 19½ feet high, and width 21 feet 8 inches. It is used as a retiring-room by the Senators.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S ROOM is of the same size as the President's, but the walls are unadorned. It is beautifully furnished, and here is hung Rembrandt Peale's celebrated likeness of Washington, which adorned the old Senate Chamber, and cost, in 1832, $2,000. Vice-President Wilson died in this room October, 1875.

LADIES' RECEPTION ROOM. This is elaborate in ornamentation, and its purpose is to provide a place where ladies may obtain interviews with Senators. It is situated east of the three rooms last described, and next it is the room of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and also

THE SENATE POST-OFFICE. This is admirably furnished for use. The ceiling was painted by Brumidi at a cost of $5,000. On it is represented History, Geography, Physics, and the Telegraph.

We will now enter the hall leading to the east Senate Extension Portico, and arrive at

THE CRAWFORD BRONZE DOOR. This door illustrates Revolutionary and Federal history, and cost for models $6,000; for casting, $50,495.11. One valve is War and the other Peace.

At the top of the War valve is the "Battle of Bunker Hill and Death of Warren, 1775." The next panel is the "Battle of Monmouth and Rebuke of Gen. Charles Lee, the traitor, 1778." Then, again, below is "Yorktown—the gallantry of Hamilton, 1781;" and at the bottom of the door is a Hessian soldier in death struggle with an American.

At the foot of the Peace valve is an allegorical representation of the blessings of Peace. Then, above it, is the "Ovation to Washington at Trenton, 1789." Next above that, "The First Inauguration of President Washington, 1789;" and in the top panel is pictured "The Laying of the Corner-stone of the United States Capitol, September 3, 1793."

The door was cast at Chicopee, Mass., by James T. Ames.

Above the door is a group in marble of History and Justice.

THE SENATE EXTENSION PORTICO, of which this is the door, has over its centre, in detached figures, an illustration of the "Progress of American Civilization and the Decadence of the Indian Races."

The centre figure is America. On her right [south] stands a soldier; next him is Commerce—a merchant; then comes Youth—two boys; Education succeeds—a schoolmaster, with a boy pupil; next, a Mechanic, resting against a wheel; and then are an Anchor and a Wheat Sheaf, which fill the rapidly narrowing space of the pediment.

On the left [north] of America is a Pioneer settler chopping a tree; then a Hunter; next him sits an Indian chief; beside him is an Indian woman with a babe; and then, again, filling up the narrow space on this side, is an Indian grave. These figures were modelled by Crawford. He was paid for them, including the cost of Justice and History, $20,000. The additional cost for cutting amounted to $29,150.

We will now return to the interior of the Senate extension, and traverse again the beautiful hall, adorned with pillars and lined with scaglioni marble, communicating with the Portico.

At the foot of the east staircase of the Senate is a statue of *Franklin*, by Hiram Powers; cost $10,000.

On the wall hangs Powell's picture of the *Battle of Lake Erie*, September 10, 1813; cost $25,000.

Ascending the stairs, we find magnificent corridors, paved with encaustic tiles, surrounding three sides of the Senate galleries.

In this story, in a vestibule opposite the entrance to the ladies' gallery, hang two pictures by Thomas Moran, on canvas, of the *Canon of the Yellowstone* and the *Canon of the Colorado*. Each cost $10,000.

Il Penserosa, a beautiful female figure in marble, purchased by the Joint Committee on the Library, by Mozier, cost $2,000, is also placed here.

In the wide corridor north of this Vestibule are two pictures on canvas, one is an *Equestrian likeness of Gen. Scott*, by the late Edward Troye. It was ordered for the purpose of being placed in the Military Institute of Virginia at Lexington, and the artist was to have received $25,000 for it, but it was not completed until the fall of 1861. After the secession of Virginia the picture was left unpaid for in the possession of Mr. Troye, who long vainly endeavored to procure its purchase by the Federal Government.

There was a special house erected at West Point for the artist to work in. General Scott selected the horse, position, time, uniform, and equipments, and sat for the artist almost daily for several months. The scene is laid at Chapultepec.

The other is a full-length portrait of *Henry Clay*, by Nagle. Cost $1,500.

This picture was painted at the instance of certain friends of Mr. Clay, and it was supposed the legislature of his State would pay for it. This expectation was not realized, and the artist died without receiving any remuneration. It was purchased by the Joint Committee of the Library from the artist's son. Mr. Clay, it is said, regarded this picture as an excellent likeness, and was disappointed because it was not purchased at once by his friends.

Over the west staircase of the Senate, which is of white marble, hangs the picture of *The Storming of Chapultepec*, by James Walker; cost $6,000. This picture was originally painted for a panel in the Committee-room of Military Affairs of the House, and doubtless will eventually be placed there.

At the foot of this staircase is a statue of *John Hancock*, by Dr. Stone; cost $5,500.

GROUND FLOOR OF THE SENATE EXTENSION. This, like the same story of the House Extension, contains a Restaurant, Bath and Committee-rooms, etc., etc.

Beneath this story is the heating and ventilating apparatus, by means of which the Senate is heated and cooled. To many this is a most interesting portion of the Capitol to visit, and strangers are invariably treated with politeness and their questions answered by the employés in charge.

THE CAPITOL POLICE. The Capitol police consists of a representative appointed from each State. The officers are a captain and three lieutenants.

The duties are to preserve order within the Capitol and grounds; to protect the public property from injury; enforce all prescribed rules; also to extend to visitors proper courtesies, and furnish them with all desired information.

HISTORY OF THE BUILDING OF THE CAPITOL. The corner-stone of the Capitol was laid with Masonic ceremonies September 18, 1793, by Master Mason George Washington, President of the United States.

The plan approved of was that of Doctor Wm. Thornton, born in the West Indies, an amateur civil engineer and draftsman. The practical architect first employed in its erection was Stephen Hallet, a Frenchman, who modified Thornton's plan and substituted some features of his own, which displeased Thornton, who possessed the ear of the President, and eventually became a commissioner. Hallet was dismissed. Hoban, the architect of the President's House, was then put in charge for a short period.

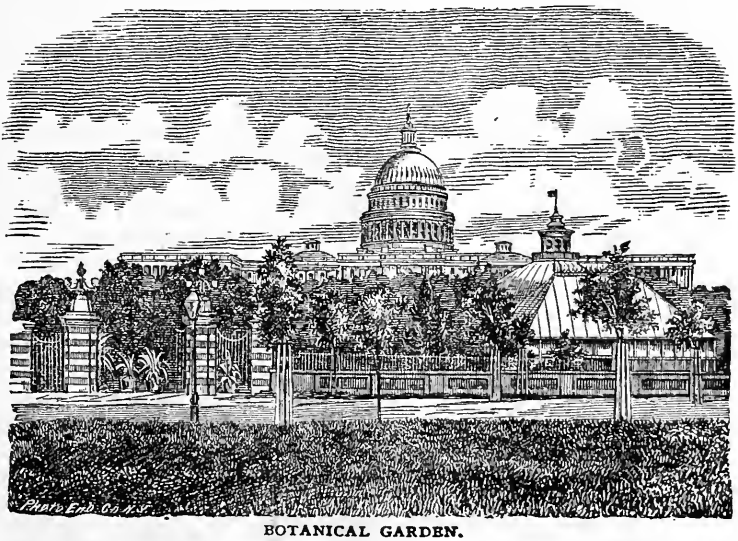
An Englishman, Mr. George Hadfield, was afterwards employed, and he, in conjunction with Hoban, succeeded in getting the north wing ready for occupation in 1800. The Senate, House of Representatives, Supreme Court, and Library were accommodated in the one wing.

Mr. Hadfield, however, became discontented and resigned his position. In 1803, Mr. Henry B. Latrobe, an Englishman of Huguenot descent, was his successor, and by him the south wing was completed. In 1814 the British burned out the two wings. The space now occupied by the Rotunda, up to that period, was only a wooden scaffolding, which united the two portions of the building.

Latrobe was employed to rebuild the wings, and also to design and erect the Rotunda and Dome. Becoming dissatisfied, he resigned in 1817. Mr. Charles Bulfinch, of Boston, an American, was his successor.

The foundation of the Rotunda was laid March 2, 1818. The Capitol, including the Rotunda and the first low-arched Dome, was considered finished in 1827. Mr. Bulfinch, after accomplishing his work, returned to Boston.

The corner-stone of the Extension was laid in 1851, July 4. Daniel Webster made the oration. Mr. Thomas U. Walter, of Pennsylvania, designed and erected the Extension (north and south) and the new Dome. The architect in charge is Mr. Edward Clark, formerly a pupil of Mr. Walter. The cost of the Capitol to present date has been about $15,000,000.



BOTANICAL GARDEN.

THE BOTANICAL GARDEN is immediately west of the Capitol, lying be-

tween Maryland and Pennsylvania avenues. It contains a conservatory 300 feet long. There are, besides, ten smaller conservatories. The first buildings were erected in 1850. This portion of Reservation No. 2 was very early, in intention, set apart for a Botanical Garden. It remained, however, as late as 1849, almost a swamp, a chief cause of ague around the Capitol. The tide still ebbs and flows here in a large sewer covering Tiber Creek.

The *Bartholdi Fountain*, so much admired at the Centennial Exhibition, was purchased by Government for $6,000, and is placed here north of the large conservatory.

RESERVATIONS. There were originally set apart for various purposes seventeen reservations, designated in the early maps by figures from 1 to 17. Most of them still remain, with slight modifications, in possession of the Government. Their whole original area was 541 acres 1 rood 29 perches. Their present area is about 513 acres.

Res. 1—*The President's Grounds.*—This includes the surroundings of the Executive Mansion, extending from Lafayette Square on the north to the mouth of Tiber creek, in the neighborhood of the Washington Monument. On it are the Presidential Mansion, the Treasury, the War, Navy, and State Departments. 83 acres 1 rood 22 perches.

Res. 2—*The Capitol Grounds.*—This is the Mall, with the East and West Capitol Parks; its western line is 14th st. west. On it are the Capitol, the Botanical Garden, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Agricultural Department; to this list we are sorry to add the depot of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad. Original area, 227 acres 8 perches.

Res. 3—*The Park.*—Bounded by 14th st. west on one side and the Potomac river on the other. This reservation is occupied by the Washington Monument and the Government nurseries. 29 acres 3 roods 9 perches. Here, also, is located the building occupied by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. This bureau was previously accommodated in the attic story of the Treasury Department. Its estimated cost was $600,000; its actual expense has, however, somewhat exceeded that sum.

Res. 4—*The University Square.*—On this reservation is situated the United States Naval Observatory. 21 acres 18 perches.

Res. 5—*The Arsenal Grounds.*—This is at the foot of 4½ st. west, and is the most southern portion of Washington City. In 1857 this plat was extended by purchase. In the Penitentiary which stood here, but which has since been replaced by officers' quarters, the conspirators adjudged guilty of Mr. Lincoln's murder were tried, and afterwards hung within its walls.

Res. 6—*West Market-Street Square.*—This is at the foot of 20th and 21st sts. west, and is now covered with water.

Res. 7—*Centre Market Square.*—Occupied by the principal market in the city; 7th to 9th st. west, facing Penna. ave.

Res. 8—*National Church Square.*—Now occupied by Patent Office. Area, 4 acres 22 perches. [See article, Patent Office, in this volume.]

Res. 9—*Judiciary Square.*—The site of the Court-House and surrounding grounds.

Res. 10—North of Pennsylvania avenue, between 3d and 4½ sts. west. Congress unwisely granted to the corporation the privilege of selling this reservation in lots to pay for the removal of the canal and to fill up the low grounds.

Res. 11—Between B and C sts. north and 2d and 3d sts. west. Disposed of for the same purpose as Res. 10.

Res. 12—North of Pennsylvania avenue, between 2d and 3d sts. west. Disposed of of the same as Nos. 10 and 11. Area, 11 acres 29 perches, of the reservations 10, 11, 12.

Res. 13—*Hospital Square.*—Between B and G sts. south, and 19th and the Anacostia east. Area, 77 acres 26 perches. On it are the Washington Asylum and District Jail.

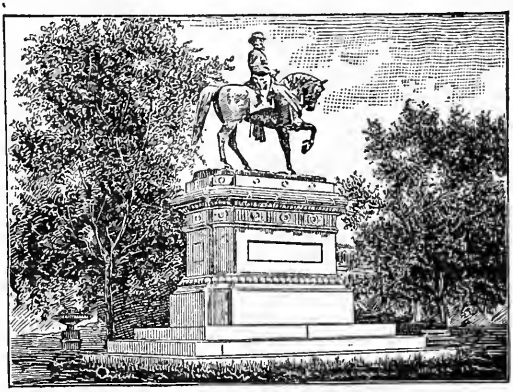
Res. 14—*The Navy-Yard.*—Area, 12 acres 3 roods 15 perches.

Res. 15 *and* 16—*Eastern Market-House Square.*—Near the Navy-yard, granted for market-house purposes. Area of the two reservations, 2 acres 1 rood 4 perches.

Res. 17—*Town-House Square.*—This is southeast of the Capitol, 3d st., and South Capitol st., where New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia avenues intersect, making an irregular plat with an area of 21 acres 1 rood 29 perches. The old Duddington Manor-House, the residence of the Carroll family, fronts upon it. The Carroll spring, famous during the war times, is located here.

SQUARES, Etc. There are a number of open squares in Washington City, besides those already alluded to as reservations; most of them are formed by the diverging lines of avenues intersecting other avenues and streets; they are of various sizes.

Lying West of the Capitol. McPherson Square is formed by the intersection of Vermont avenue, 15th, I and K sts. n. w.; area, 1 acre 2 roods. The equestrian statue of Gen. McPherson is erected here. The cost of the pedestal on which it stands was $15,000. This sum was contributed by Government. The cost of the statue proper was defrayed by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.



M'PHERSON.

) Farragut Square is at the intersection of Connecticut avenue, 17th, I and K sts. n. w.; area, the same as McPherson Square. In this square is the colossal statue of Admiral Farragut, by Miss Ream, for which $20,000 was voted by Congress, April 16, 1872.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island avenues intersect N st. and 16th st. half a mile immediately north of the President's House, forming an open space of about an acre in extent. This square is known as Scott Place, and is noted for the colossal equestrian bronze statue of Gen. Scott, which occupies its centre. The statue was designed by H. K. Brown, of New York, and cast by Robert Wood & Co., of Philadelphia. It weighs 12,000 lbs., cost $20,000; weight of granite pedestal, over 320 tons. The cost of the pedestal was $53,000.

SCOTT.

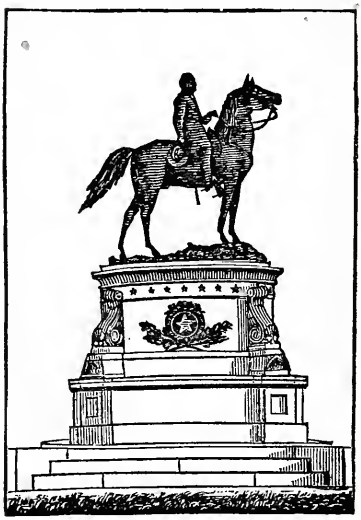
Franklin Square is bounded by 13th and 14th sts. west and by I and K sts. north. Government purchased this plat in 1829, because of its containing a fine spring, from which the President's House and Executive offices were supplied with water by pipes as early as 1832. The supply is still from this source.

) Rawlins Square, on New York avenue, southwest of the President's House, between 18th and 19th sts. n. w.

Opposite the west wing of the Centre Market, Penn. Ave. and 9th st. n.w., is the bronze statue of Gen. John A. Rawlins, who died while Secretary of War. It cost $10,000.

Mount Vernon Place, at the intersection of K and 8th sts. n. w. with Mass. and N. Y. avenues. A beautiful fountain occupies the centre.

Fourteenth-street Circle, at the intersection of Massachusetts and Vermont avenues and 14th and M sts. n. w., is beautifully laid out, and the centre is now occupied by an equestrian statue of Major-General Geo. H. Thomas, contributed by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Government appropriated $25,000 for the pedestal on which the statue stands. The artist was Mr. J. Q. A. Ward; cast by Bureau Brothers & Heaton, Phila.; sum paid by Army of the Cumberland, $40,000.

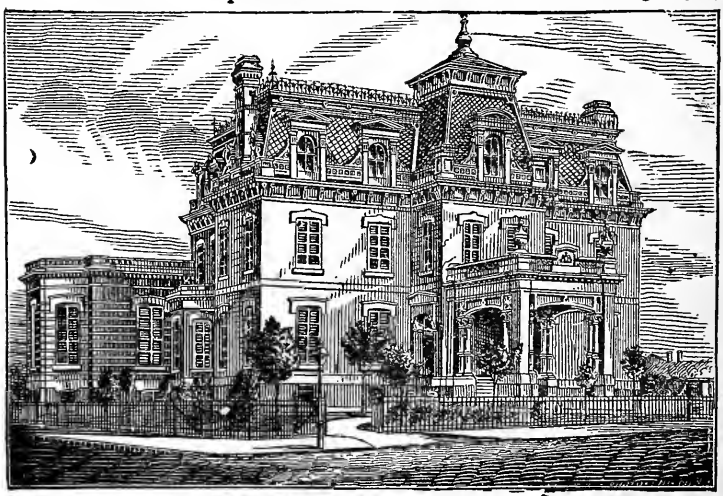


THOMAS.

Iowa Circle is at the intersection of Vermont and Rhode Island avenues and P and 13th sts. n. w.

The Washington Circle is at the intersection of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire avenues and K and 23d sts. n. w., near Georgetown. Here is the equestrian bronze statue of Gen. Washington, by Clark Mills; cost $50,000. Cast out of captured guns donated by Congress.

WASHINGTON.



RESIDENCE OF BRITISH MINISTER.

Dupont Statue, Circle at intersection of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire avenues, at 19th and P sts. n. w.

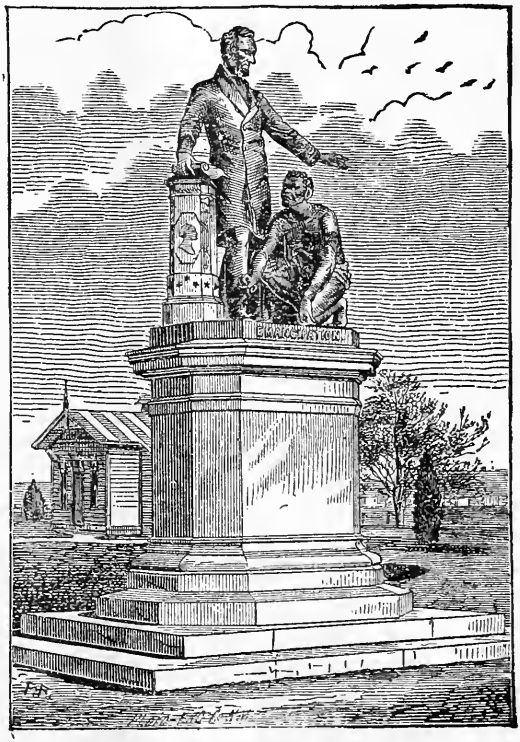
Luther Statue, 14th st. and Vermont avenue.

Lying east of the Capitol. Stanton Place is at the intersection

of Maryland and Massachusetts avenues at 5th st. n. e.; area, 3 acres 1 rood. An equestrian statue of Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Greene, by Henry K. Brown, stands within this space. The artist received $50,000. The Continental Congress voted a monument to Gen. Greene; and this statue, after the lapse of almost a century, is the virtual fulfilment of that resolution. It was put in position in 1877.

Major-General Greene was a highly distinguished revolutionary soldier. After Boston was evacuated he was entrusted with the defence of Long Island, and appointed major-general. He was present at Trenton, at Princeton, and at Brandywine; and in the battle of Germantown he commanded the left wing which penetrated into the village. At Monmouth, at Tiverton Heights, and at the battle of Springfield, he also rendered distinguished services. He was president of the court of inquiry upon Major Andre, and was appointed to succeed Arnold at West Point, which command he held but a few days. He succeeded General Gates in the command of the Southern army. Congress presented him with a gold medal and a British standard for the battle of Eutaw springs, and two of the cannon taken from the enemy. North and South Carolina and Georgia made him valuable grants of property. He died at Mulberry Grove, on the Savannah river, Georgia, June 13, 1786.

Lincoln Square is one mile directly east of the Capitol. Massachusetts, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky avenues here intersect between 11th and 13th sts. Originally it was intended to erect an *Historic Column* on this spot, which was also to serve as a *Mile* or *Itinerary Column*, from which all geographical distances in the United States were to be measured. Instead, however, is placed here the bronze group of *Emancipation*, representing President Lincoln breaking the fetters of the slave, erected by the freedmen. Cost $17,000; inaugurated April 14, 1876; designed by Thomas Bell; cast at Munich by Von Muller, Jr.



EMANCIPATION.

THE AVENUES. The avenues constitute a feature in the plan of Washington city calculated to confuse a stranger, and to cause him at first to wonder much at their existence. An early authority says:*

"The positions for the different edifices, and for the several squares and areas, as laid down by the 'Geographer General,' Andrew Ellicott, [the contemporary and successor of Major L'Enfant,] were first determined on the most advantageous ground, commanding the most extensive prospects, and the better susceptible of such improvements as either use or ornament may require. *Lines of direct communication have been devised to connect the most distant objects with the principal by a direct communication with the main*, and preserving through the whole a reciprocity of sight and the most favorable ground for convenience and prospect."

L'Enfant, the originator of the idea, had, without doubt, the approaches to the palace of Versailles in his thoughts when he conceived this feature in his plan of the Federal

* Jonathan Elliott in "Historical Sketches of the Ten Miles Square," pp. 98, 99.

City, as in many respects they are almost a reproduction of the lines of those renowned *allees*.

The avenues are named after twenty-one of the States. To the old original Thirteen are added the names of Vermont, admitted 1791; Kentucky, 1792; Tennessee, 1796; Ohio, 1802; Louisiana, 1812; Indiana, 1816; Maine, 1820, and Missouri 1821. Of course, the avenues named after the later States were not contemplated in the original draft, and their introduction has not been, in the opinion of several recent writers, any improvement.

To attempt to describe the course of the various avenues would bewilder rather than instruct the reader. A reference to a map of Washington can alone enable the visitor to obtain any intelligent idea of the lines of their various directions. It might be well, however, to contradict a general error, often ignorantly asserted, that the avenues all radiate from the Capitol or the President's House. Although many of them diverge from these prominent buildings, quite a number of avenues do not approach either of them.

In 1871 Executive avenue was devised. It encloses a portion of the grounds attached to the President's House, extending from 15½ to 16½ sts., and forms a semicircle south of the mansion; a broad single road starting from this centre, due south, enters the Drive opposite the Monument Grounds.

As a general rule, until within a few years the Public Buildings were accessible daily to visitors from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. The increase of service demanded in the various Departments has caused some change in this arrangement, and the following regulations, subject perhaps to slight temporary changes dependent upon an increase of work in a particular Bureau or Department, are now observed. A knowledge of them will enable a stranger who is pressed for time to plan his round of visits with greater satisfaction to himself:

The Capitol is open during daytime every day excepting Sunday, and at night time when Congress has a night session. The Congressional Library from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and the Botanical Garden every week day.

At the President's House, the East-Room is open every week day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

We will mention the other more important places in alphabetical order:

Agricultural Building is open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, the Army Medical Museum. Arlington Cemetery is open every day, Sunday included.

Corcoran Art-Gallery, 17th st. and Pennsylvania avenue n. w., is open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays are *pay* days. The three other days, admission is *free*.

Insane Asylum is open on Wednesdays from 2 to 6 P. M.

Interior Department, including the Model-Room, Patent Office, is open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The Department of Justice is also open until 4 P. M.

Navy Department is open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The Navy Yard is open daily from 9 A. M. to sunset.

Smithsonian Institution, open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Soldiers' Home is open daily from 9 to dark. Carriages admitted to the grounds.

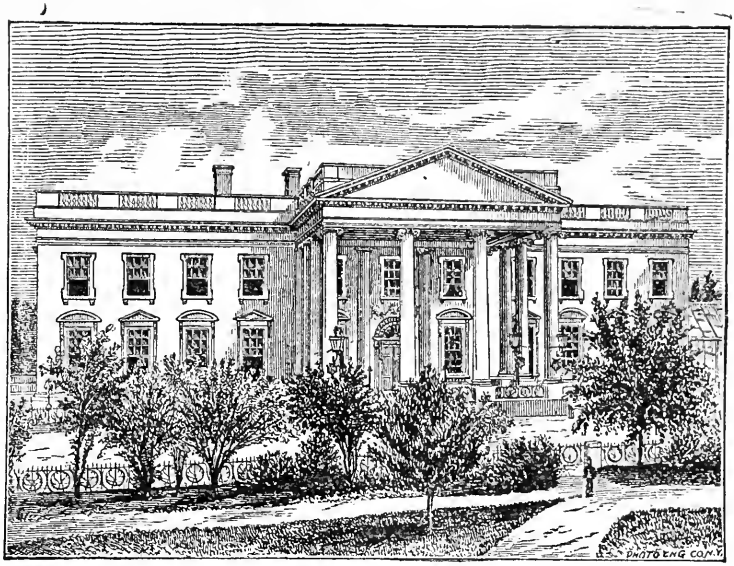
State Department, open daily, except on Thursdays, (appropriated to foreign diplomats,) from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Treasury Department is open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

War Department is open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE. The President's House is about a mile and a half

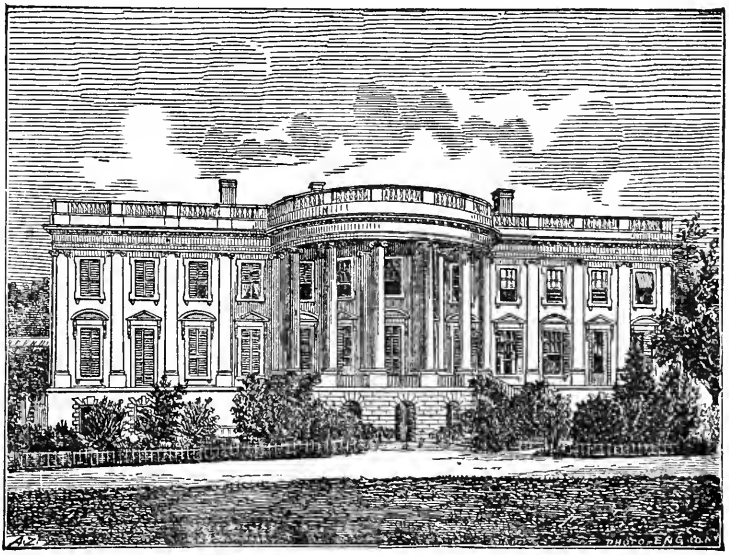
from the Capitol, in a direction west by north. It stands between 15th and 17th sts. n. w., on a high plateau, where Pennsylvania and New York avenues intersect, and fronting it is Lafayette Square. It is built of a yellowish freestone painted white, and is popularly known as The White House.



EXECUTIVE MANSION, NORTH FRONT.

It is two stories high, 170 feet long, and with a portico 86 feet wide, on the north, supported by eight pillars, under which carriages can drive. The south front has a semicircular colonnade of six columns in the centre. A conservatory adjoins the house on the west.

The building is said to have been modelled after the palace of the Duke of Leinster, in Dublin. The architect was James Hoban, an Irishman, who came to Washington from Charleston, South Carolina.



EXECUTIVE MANSION, SOUTH FRONT.

First floor. The north door opens into a vestibule 40 by 50 feet, divided by a sash screen; within the screen are portraits of several Presidents of the United States. Throughout the Mansion are portraits of all the ex-Presidents, excepting Buchanan and Johnson.

The East-Room, occupying the eastern side of the house, is 80 by 40 feet, and 22 feet high. The ceiling is divided into three panels, beautifully decorated. The chandeliers, mirrors, and furniture are of the most elegant description. It is, as a rule, accessible to the public.

Adjoining the East-Room, west, is the Green-Room, facing the south, so called from the dominant color of its furniture, all of which is exceedingly beautiful; 30 by 20 feet.

Then succeeds the Blue-Room. This is of oval shape, with windows looking southward; and, as its name indicates, is furnished in *blue* and gold; 40 by 30 feet. This is the room in which, at *levees*, the President receives his guests.

The room next, still facing south, which brings you gradually towards the western side of the house, is the Red-Room. This room is used more commonly by the presidential family, and has somewhat of a home look about it; 30 by 20 feet.

Then, in the southwest portion of the house, is the State Dining-Room, 40 by 30 feet. This is fitted up in admirable style, and is only used on state occasions. The private dining-room is north of the state dining-room.

Second Floor. The east part is occupied by the Executive offices, ante-rooms, and the President's office. In this last the Cabinet meets. It is spacious, and commands a beautiful view looking south. Adjoining it is the library. The rooms occupied by the family are in the south and western portions of the house, and are mainly used as bed-chambers.

Basement Floor. This contains the kitchens, servants' quarters, store-rooms, and depositories for coal, etc.

History. The corner-stone of the President's House was laid October 13, 1792; architect, James Hoban. It was first occupied in 1800, by President John Adams, but was then in an unfinished condition. The building cost, up to 1814, $333,207. August 24, of that year, the President's House was burned by the British. It was authorized to be rebuilt in 1815. Mr. Hoban was again charged with its erection, according to the original plan, and its re-erection cost $301,496.25. It was first again occupied by President Monroe.

The Stables and Conservatory attached to the President's House cost $72,079.82.

JACKSON STATUE.

LAFAYETTE SQUARE. This beautiful square is in front (north) of the White House, and includes seven acres. Two bronze vases, the copy of an antique, seven feet high, and weighing each 1,300 lbs., ornament the grounds.

The Equestrian Statue of Gen. Andrew Jackson, designed and cast by Clark Mills, is also here. The Jackson Monument Association subscribed $12,000, and Congress granted captured guns for the casting of this statue; afterwards other appropriations were made, including a sum of $20,000, the whole netting about $50,000. Its weight is 15 tons.

In the southeast corner of this square is the colossal statue of the Marquis de Lafayette The monument has a great variety of artistic and pleasant views. On the front is a female figure representing Freedom tendering all she has to offer—the sword of a soldier. On the west side of the shaft are the figures of the Count de Rochambeau and the Chevalier Duportail, representing the army, and the Counts D'Estaing and De Grasse are on the east side, representing the navy. The monument was projected by the American Congress and designed by Messrs. Alexander Falquiere and Antoine Mercie, artists of the first rank in France, and is considered the best designed monument in the city. The monument and pedestal weigh seventy tons and cost forty five thousand dollars, which amount was appropriated by Congress. The figure of Lafayette is ten feet high, the others nine feet. Height of the monument forty-five feet. The committee appointed by Congress, which accepted the design and completed the monument, was: Wm. C. Endicott, Secretary of War; Senator Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, and Edward Clark, Architect of the Capitol.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT is located in the south section of the magnificent structure known as the *State, War, and Navy Departments Building;* the War and Navy Departments occupying the east, north, west, and centre of the building. Mr. A. B. Mullett, late Supervising Architect of the Treasury, designed the building, which is situated west of the President's House. Open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., daily, except on Friday—Diplomatic Day—and Sunday. It is 342 feet from east to west, including projec-

tions, etc., and 567 feet from north to south. The style is the Italian renaissance; the material of which it is built is granite, brought from Maine and Virginia; the roof is mansard. The building was begun in 1871.

The interior is superbly finished and furnished, and there are documents, etc., deposited here of great interest.

On the second floor are the Reception-room, the Diplomatic Corps ante-room, the room of the Secretary of State, to which is also attached an ante-room, and the rooms of the Assistant Secretaries and Chief Clerk.

In the ante-room attached to the Secretary's room are portraits of all the Secretaries, from Jefferson to the present incumbent.

In the ante-room for the use of the Diplomatic Corps is a portrait of the Bey of Tunis, presented by himself to Mr. Seward.

The original Declaration of Independence is in charge of this Department.

The library, embracing the most complete and valuable collection of works on diplomacy in America, is in the third story, over the south entrance. There are extensive files in the Department of American newspapers from 1781.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT is on the east side of the President's House.

It has four fronts, each facing a point of the compass. These, including porticos and steps, measure 582 feet by 300 feet. The front first built was the east front; it is of Virginia freestone, and presents an extended colonnade. Mr. Robert Mills was the architect of this portion of the building. The rest is of granite from Dix Island, Maine.

The west, north, and south fronts correspond with each other, having each a central projecting portico. The architects—Walter, Young, Rogers, and Mullett—were all engaged on this splendid edifice. The cost, as stated in a recent report, is $6,837,722.28.

The Treasury contains 195 rooms, to which is to be added those in the sub-basement, used for store-rooms, shops, and those attached to the heating apparatus.

The Cash-Room is the most beautiful of any in the Treasury, and well worth a visit. The display of foreign marbles in this room is very fine, but to an American it would be more satisfactory had they been of native origin.

The Vaults are of steel and chilled iron; they are situated in the northeast part of the Treasury. They are about 15 by 20 feet in size. Two of them are in the basement.

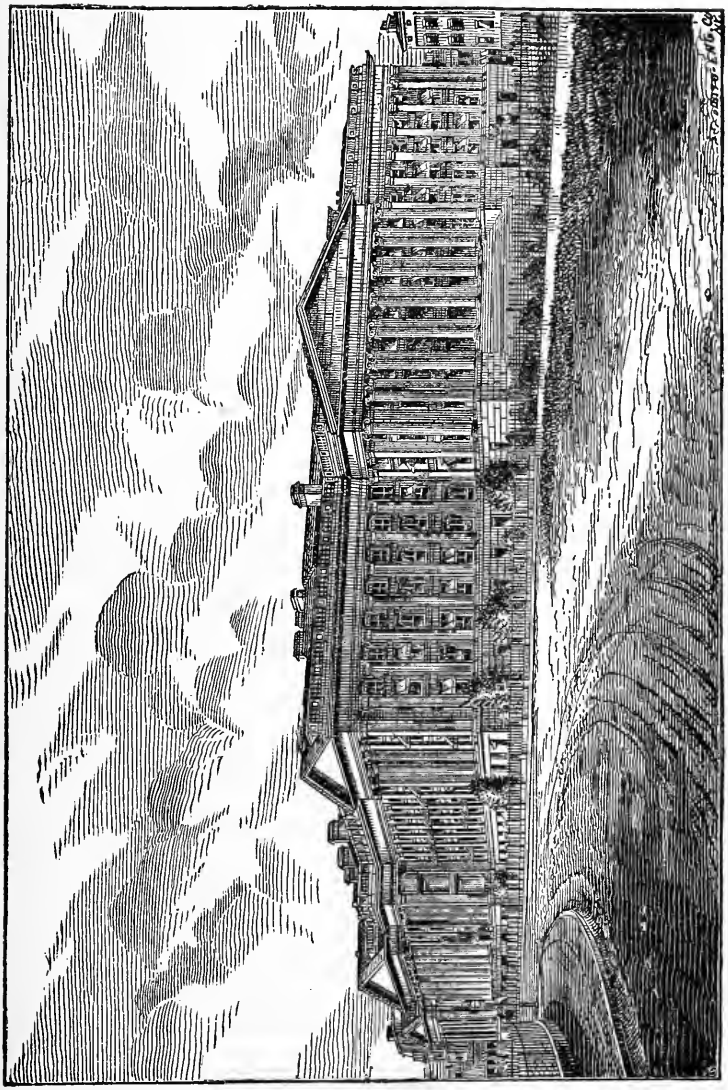
The Photograph Office is a small cottage-like looking building opposite the south front of the Treasury. Here are photograph *fac similes* of accounts, plans, and elevations of public buildings, etc.

Coast Survey. This building is private property, although built for the special service of this office. It is south of the Capitol, on New Jersey avenue, between B and C sts., and is an imposing brick structure.

The object of this office is "the survey of the coasts of the United States on tide-water." It originated in 1807, but its actual organization was completed in 1833.

The standards of weights and measures are kept here, under the care of the Superintendent. The Coast Survey is attached to the Treasury Department. Its duties, however, are mainly discharged "by officers of the army and navy, with the assistance of scientific civilians."

History. In 1814 the U. S. Treasury shared the general fate of the public buildings, and was burned on the invasion of the city. The structure again erected for its use occupied the site of the southern portion of the present edifice; it was, however consumed by fire March 31, 1833. It is said President Jackson indicated with his cane the site of the existing structure. In 1836 it was commenced, and made ready to be occupied in 1841. In 1855 the Extension was begun. The north front was the last one com-

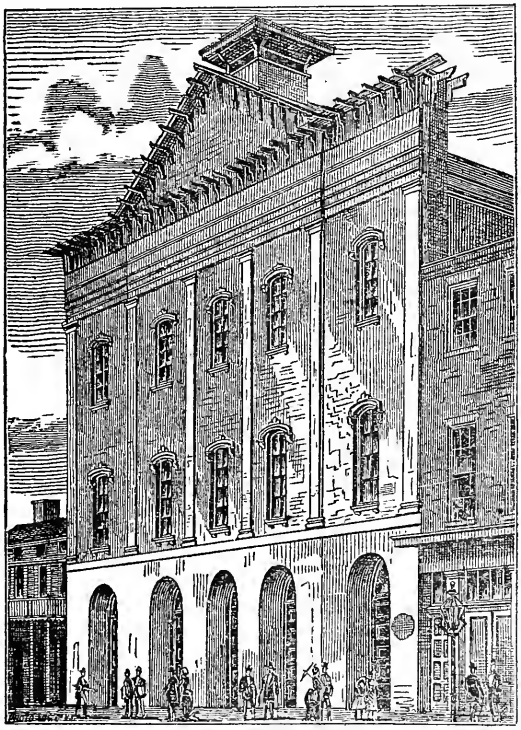


TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

pleted. At some future time the east façade will probably be replaced by another conforming with the rest of the edifice.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT. The different bureaus of the War Department are mainly located in the new *State, War, and Navy Departments Building*, facing on Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania and Executive avenues. The building cost $10,750,000; was begun in 1871 and completed in 1887; covers 4½ acres, has 2 miles of corridors, contains 566 rooms, 5 elevators, and all the modern conveniences. What is termed the "first floor" is the floor to which the grand entrance or porch leads. There is a basement and a sub-basement story. The office of the Secretary of War is in the west wing. The Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, the Paymaster General, and the Surgeon General are occupants of the building. Also, the Ordnance and Engineer Bureaus.

The Signal Office is on the corner of Twenty-fifth and M streets N. W.



FORD'S THEATRE (in which President Lincoln was assassinated).

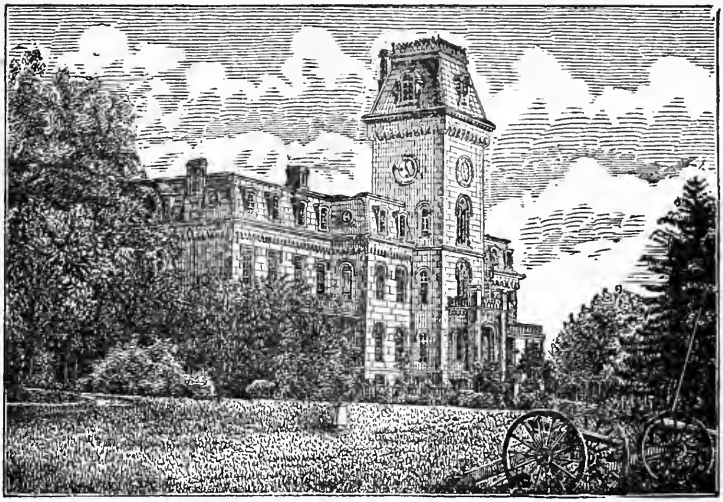
Winder's Building, corner of Seventeenth and F streets N. W., was originally built for a hotel, but was purchased and fitted up for the use of Government at an expense of $246,054.78. It is used by the Second Auditor of the Treasury.

The Army Medical Museum is on the corner of Seventh and B streets S. W., east of the National Museum. The mueum in the *east wing* contains exhibits of wounds and diseases, and to the medical student it is interesting beyond description. The clerks of a Division of the Surgeon General's Office are located on the first floor, west wing, and centre. Exhibit of army medical supplies, east wing The buildings in the court are used for anatomical purposes andmachinery. The library, which is on the second floor, west wing, contains over 2,000 volumes and pamphlets on medical subjects, and is used in connection with the compilation of the Index Catalogue, which will make the most complete publication of the kind in the world.

The Washington Barracks (formerly the Arsenal) is located at the foot of 4½ street. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and many objects of interest are open for inspection. As early as 1803 it was a military station, and in 1814 it was one of the places destroyed by the British. In 1815, under Col. George Bomford, it was rebuilt. Now used as an artillery station.

SOLDIERS' HOME. This institution is, in object, somewhat similar to that

of the *Hotel des Invalides* at Paris. To Gen. Winfield Scott is the military service indebted, in great part, for the suggestion and endowment of the Soldiers' Home.



SOLDIERS' HOME.

March 3, 1851, not long after the termination of the Mexican war, Congress donated $118,719, the unused balance in the Treasury of the sum levied by Gen. Scott on the City of Mexico, to aid in the establishment of the Home. To this sum is added forfeitures, stoppages, and fines, and a tax of 12 cts. a month (formerly 25 cts.) on each private soldier.

The main building is of marble, 200 feet front. There are also several beautiful marble cottages, the residences of the officers, and the former Riggs' homestead, clustered near it.

In summer time Presidents Pierce, Buchanan, and Lincoln resided here. President Hayes also spent a portion of the warm weather at this beautiful retreat.

A new hospital has been erected within the grounds.

There is here, on the brow of the hill, a bronze statue of *General Scott*, 10 feet high, facing the city, by Launt Thompson, erected by the Home in 1874; cost $18,000.

The grounds embrace 500 acres, and are most beautifully laid out. The drive within the enclosure extends 7 miles.

Disabled private soldiers of the regular army are entitled to the benefits of the Home; during their stay their pensions are stopped.

The Home is three miles north of the Capitol. The tower of the main building affords the most beautiful of views, the Capitol being a main feature in the landscape. On a clear day the top of Sugar-Loaf mountain can be discerned in the far distance.

Horse-cars connect with, and convey passengers from, the terminus of the Seventh-street route to within a short distance of the Home.

National Military Cemetery. This burial-place adjoins the Soldiers' Home; established in 1861. It is a sad memorial of the war; 5,153 Union and 271 Confederate dead are interred here. The names of 279 of them are unknown.

NAVY DEPARTMENT. In 1879 the Navy Department was removed into the new building. It occupies the south half of the east section of the structure, and is entered from the same central portico as is the War Department.

The service of the Naval Department is divided into eight Bureaus, viz: Ordnance, Equipment and Recruiting, Yards and Docks, Navigation, Medicine and Surgery, Provisions and Clothing, Steam Engineering, and Construction and Repair.

National Observatory. On a hill 96 feet high, southwest from the President's House, on the Potomac river, is situated the National Observatory, near the southwest terminus of New York avenue.

This hill, long ago, was known as *Peter's Hill*, having belonged to Mr. Robert Peter, one of the original proprietors. It was also called *Camp Hill*, because the forces of Gen. Braddock encamped here previous to starting on the ill-fated expedition of 1755; and in 1814 the troops mustered to defend Washington were stationed here. It was embraced within the proposed town of Hamburg or Funkstown, laid out and lots therein sold years before the Federal city was devised, and the titles to which became sources of annoyance to the early commissioners.

General Washington was desirous of having a national university established here. [See Reservation No. 4.]

The Observatory is under the direction of the Navy Department, and belongs to the Bureau of Navigation. It was established in 1842. The central building was completed in 1844. Its present rank is among the foremost in the world. There is here, mounted in 1873, the most powerful telescope ever made, the "Great Equatorial;" cost $47,000. It weighs, including its base, six tons. The cost of the iron dome erected to cover it was $14,000.

The Naval Hospital is between 9th and 10th streets, on Pennsylvania avenue east; it is attached to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, and is for the benefit of the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps. Cost $116,935.33.

Navy Yard. At the southern terminus of 8th street east is the entrance to the Washington Navy-Yard. It lies along the banks of the Anacostia.

Dec. 30, 1799, Hon. Benj. Stoddard, Secretary of the Navy, ordered the grounds to be laid out. The yard was formally established by act of March, 1804. The grounds occupy about 27 acres.

It contains a large number of trophies connected with our naval encounters, and is well worth a visit.

The Museum, open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., is full of objects of interest. There is here a Spanish gun which Cortez used in his conquest of Mexico, obtained during our Mexican war, and a small mortar captured from Lord Cornwallis, etc.

Recently the yard has been more prominent for its manufacture of naval supplies than for naval construction. Its workshops are extensive.

The Marine Barracks are of brick, and occupy the whole of square 927, a short distance north of the entrance to the Navy-Yard, on 8th st., between G and I sts. s. e.

The barracks were burnt in 1814 by the British, but were immediately rebuilt. The architect was Mr. Latrobe. Cost $335,636.81.

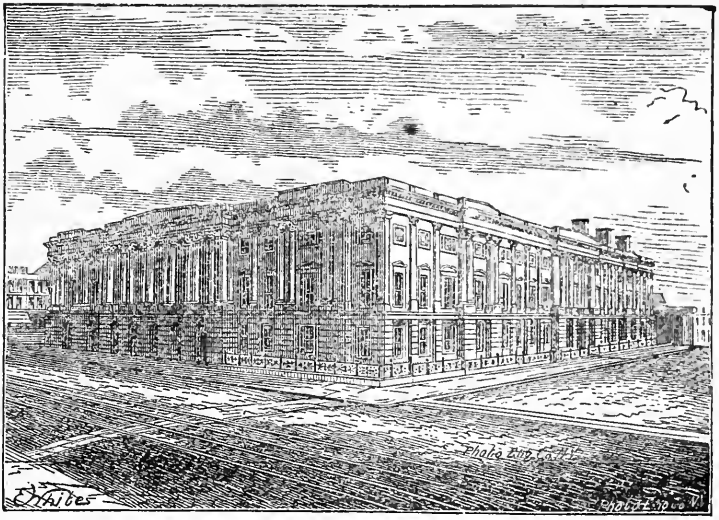
The Marine Corps, created in 1798, is an adjunct to the Navy. The headquarters are in Washington. The force consists of a Commandant holding the rank of brigadier-general, 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, 20 captains, with a large number of lieutenants, and about 2,500 men.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT. This building occupies the whole square between 7th and 8th and E and F sts. n. w., and is opposite the Patent Office. It is of white marble, from New York and Maryland quarries, and is of a modified Corinthian order of architecture. It is said to be the best representation of the Italian palatial in America, and recalls remembrance of a Florentine palace. It measures 300 feet north and south, and 204 feet east and west.

In the centre of the front facing 8th st., over the carriage gate-way, is an interesting specimen of carving, representing "the railroad and the telegraph."

The Postmaster-General's Office is in the story above the basement, on the south side.

The Dead-Letter Office is on the north side. To enter this requires a pass, which is easily obtained from the Chief Clerk.



POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

History. The site of the south side of the Post-Office Department was, early in the history of Washington city, occupied by a brick building, projected by Samuel Blodgett, an unsuccessful speculator, for a hotel. It was to be 120 ft. long, 50 ft. wide, and three stories high. James Hoban was architect. The corner-stone was laid in 1793, and the plan approved by the commissioners.

It "was put up," as Watterson states, "out of the proceeds of a lottery authorized to be drawn, but not completed. The owners of the prize ticket were orphan children, who, not having the means of completing the building, suffered it to remain in an unfinished and dilapidated state." It was here the first theatrical entertainments were given in the national Capital.

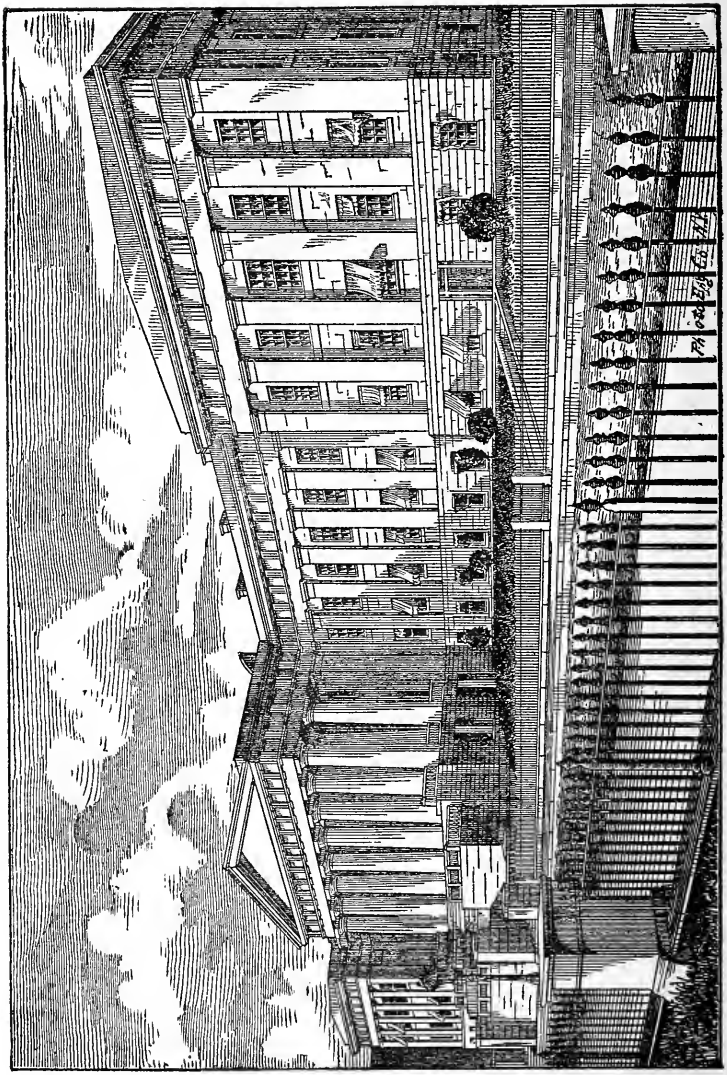
In 1810 it was bought by Government, and plainly finished.

Congress, in 1814–'15, after the burning of the Capitol, held one session here; and in the second story the Patent Office was for years accommodated. The lower story was occupied by the General and City Post-Offices until Dec. 15, 1836, when the building was destroyed by fire. Private buildings were then rented for the immediate need.

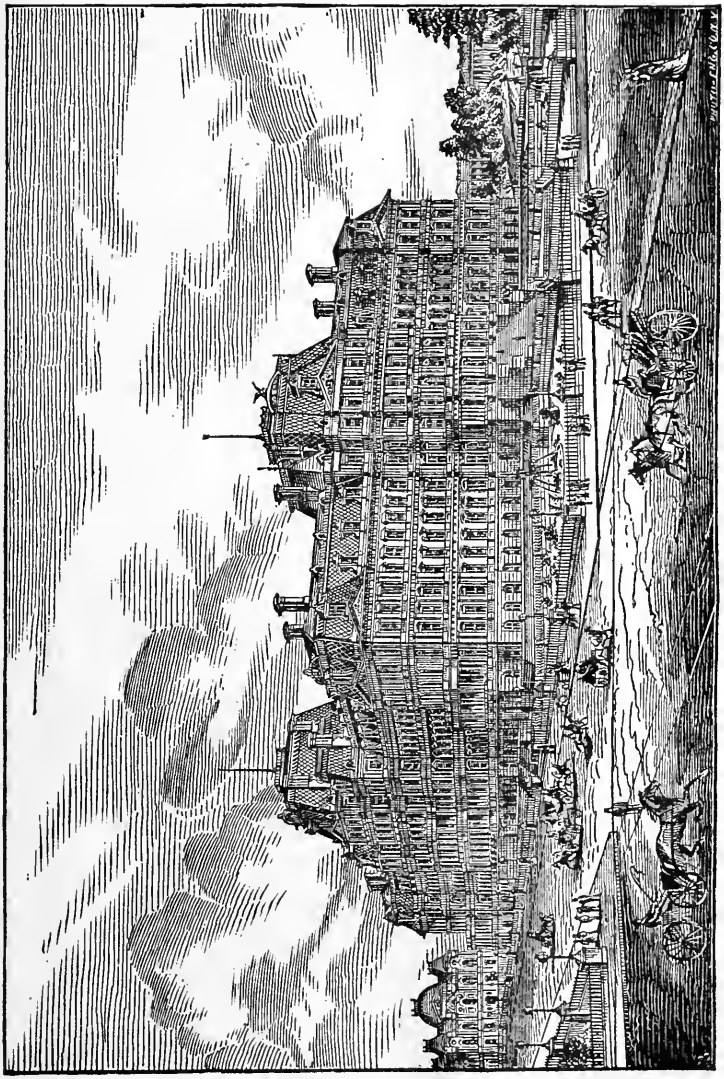
In 1839 the south portion of the present building was commenced by Robert Mills. Government bought the north half of the square to F st. in 1842. In 1855 the new Extension was begun. The designs were made by Thomas U. Walter, architect of the Capitol, and executed by Capt., now Gen. M. C. Meigs, and Edward Clark, architect.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—*Patent Office.* The Patent Office building, in which much of the work connected with the Department of the Interior is performed, covers two squares—from 7th to 9th sts. and from F to G sts. n. w. It measures 410 feet from east to west, and 275 feet from north to south. It is Doric in architecture, and in the original plan of the city the ground on which it stands was reserved for the building of a Grand National Church.

The present structure was commenced in 1837. The south front—built of freestone, painted white—was the earliest built; designed by Wm. F. Elliott, and executed by Robert Mills. The east wing was authorized in 1849, was commenced by Mr. Mills, who was succeeded, in 1851, by Edward Clark, then assistant to the architect of the Capitol, by whom the building was completed in 1864. The new portions are of Mary-



PATENT OFFICE.



STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

land marble on the street extensions and granite on the interior quadrangle. The building contains about 191 rooms, and cost $2,700,000.

Four halls on the second floor compass the whole building.

In December, 1836, a fire consumed the building then occupied by the Patent Office, situated where the General Post Office now stands. The models accumulated during 46 years were all destroyed. The patents to that date numbered 10,301. From July 4, 1836, to July 4, 1876, there were issued 179,638 patents.

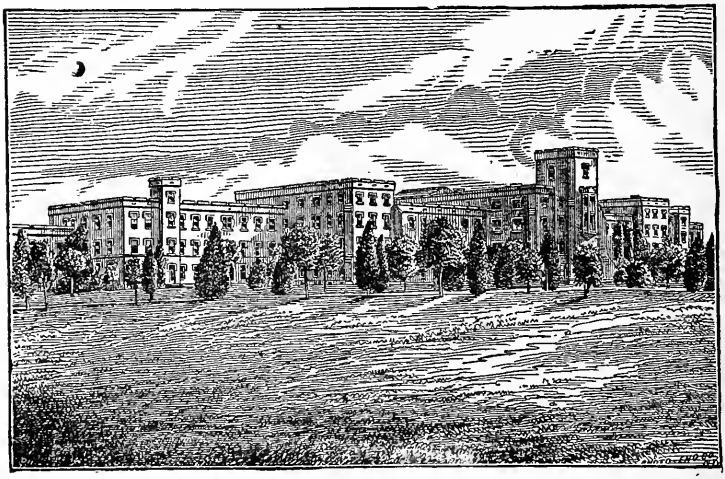
Another fire occurred here Sept. 24, 1877, in which many thousands of models were destroyed. The greater portion of the upper story of the whole building was mainly burned out.

In this building is the office of the Secretary of the Interior, who has charge of affairs "connected with patents, public lands, pensions, Indians, census, education, and beneficiary asylums in the District; and he has also supervisory control over the architect of the Capitol." The immense structure is not large enough to accommodate all the offices connected with the Department, and several rented buildings have been brought into its service.

The Bureau of Education is located at the corner of G and 8th sts., n. w., opposite the north front of the Patent Office. The Department of Education was created March 2, 1867. Its design is to colleet statistics and facts showing the condition and progress of education in the States and Territories. In 1868 it was reduced to a *bureau*, called the "Office of Education."

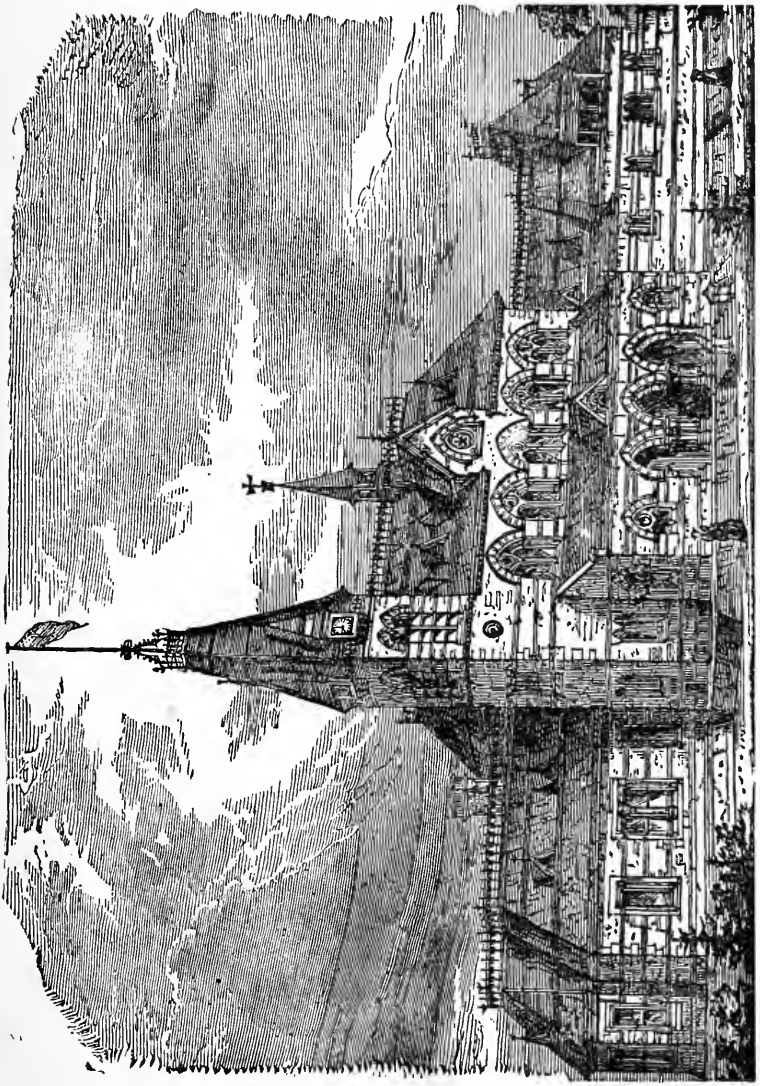
Survey of the Territories. Office on 7th st., bet E and F sts. n. w. Here information can be obtained relative to the surveys in the far West, and photographs seen illustrative of the work of the various scientific exploring expeditions of the U. S.

The Pension Building is located in Judiciary Square, occupying the G st. front, from 4th to 5th sts. n.w.



INSANE ASYLUM.

Government Hospital for the Insane. On the high ground on the south side of the Anacostia is this institution. In the distance it looks like a large feudal castle. There is attached to it an estate of 419 acres, a portion of which is cultivated by the patients. Miss Dix, the well known philanthropist, took an active part in urging the establishment of this great Government benevolence. Nearly



NATIONAL DEAF-MUTE COLLEGE.

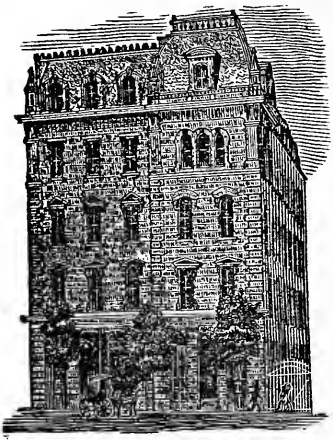
one thousand persons, attendants and patients, are accommodated within its walls. It is also known as St. Elizabeth Hospital. The Institution was opened in 1855. It is 750 feet long. Cost of building, etc., $988,846.35.

An iron bridge across the Anacostia, near the Navy-Yard, affords access to the Insane Hospital. Its reported cost is $99,487.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is situated on "Kendall Green," lying in a northeastly direction from the Capitol; entrance north end of 7th st. east, also the east terminus of M st. north. Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General in Gen. Jackson's Cabinet, donated, late in life, some acres and a small building, first occupied by the institution, which was incorporated in 1857, and since mainly supported by Congress. In 1864 a collegiate department was created. It has since rapidly increased in efficiency. In 1870 the Board purchased an additional 82 acres of Kendall Green property for $85,000, payable in four years. The property is valued at $350,000.

Columbia Hospital for Women, and Lying-in Asylum, cor. L and 25th n. w. A *dispensary* is open here every day.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Opposite the United States Treasury is a splendid building, originally erected for the Freedman's Bank. Its upper stories are occupied by this department; entrance at west door. The Court of Claims is accommodated in this building.



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The principal object of interest here is the gallery of portraits of the Attorneys-General of the United States.

This Department was created June, 1870. The head is the United States Attorney-General; all Government prosecutions are conducted by it. Subordinate to it are the officers of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States; the Reform School; Metropolitan Police and jail of the District of Columbia, and the various law officers of the national Departments.

The Court-House (*formerly the City Hall,*) is situated opposite the northern terminus of 4½ street, on Judiciary Square, which comprises about 20 acres. The courts of the District are held, excepting that of the Police Court, in the Court-House.

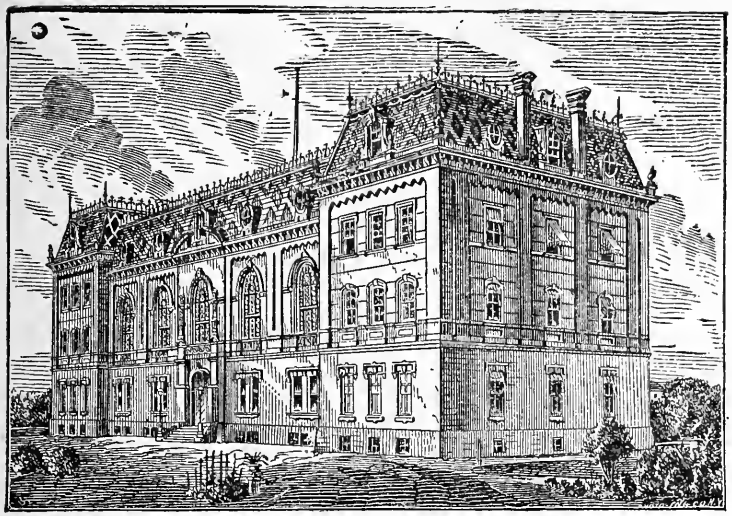
The structure is of freestone, painted white. It was designed by George Hadfield, an Englishman, one of the architects of the Capitol. Only about one-half of the building, as designed by him, has been erected. It was commenced in 1820; whole frontage, 250 feet.

In the front of the building, on a marble column, is a statue of President Lincoln, by Lot Flannery, of Washington city, erected by contributions of citizens. (See Reservation No. 9.)

The Police Court is at the n. e. corner of 6th and D sts. n. w., in the building once used for worship by the Unitarian Society.

The Reform School is situated on Lincoln's Hill, (a fort of that name occupied the site during the war of the rebellion,) on the Washington and Baltimore turnpike. It is for boys, and attached is a farm of 150 acres.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Between the Smithsonian Institution and the Washington Monument grounds is situated the Agricultural Department, between 12th and 14th sts. s. w. It is of brick, with brown stone trimmings; 170 feet



AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

long, 61 feet deep; designed by Adolph Cluss, and has a mansard roof; finished in 1868. It bears a resemblance to what the Palace of Versailles was when only a hunting chateau, before Louis XIV expended upon it the revenues of a kingdom.

There are extensive structures built for experimental gardening, known as *Plant-Houses*, designed by Mr. Saunders, "Superintendent of Gardens," etc. The main building is 320 feet long and 30 feet wide, with a projecting centre wing 150 feet long.

Besides the gardens, etc., there is here an *Agricultural Museum* of great interest.

The Department was established May 15, 1862.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE is at the corner of North Capitol and H sts.; length, 300 feet on H st. and 175 feet on North Capitol st. It is said to be at present the largest printing establishment in the world.

Washington Asylum, etc. This institution is an asylum for the poor, and a workhouse for those convicted of minor crimes, except theft, in the police courts. It is on Hospital Square, or Reservation 13, being the extreme eastern portion of the city. The first building was put up in 1815; there are now accommodations for 400 persons.

North of it is the new District Jail, four stories high, 310 by 193 feet, designed by A. B. Mullett. Cost, $343,556.77. Begun in 1872; made ready for occupation in 1875.

The Army and Navy Magazines were formerly in near neighborhood, but have been removed to their new location south of Giesborough's point on the Potomac. South of the Jail is the

Congressional Cemetery. This Cemetery is attached to Christ Church, Episcopal, (Washington parish,) Navy-Yard. (See Churches.)

The Cemetery now embraces 30 acres. It was laid out in 1807, with about ten acres. It is called Congressional because there are sites allotted here for the interment of members of Congress who die in office, and even if not buried here, a monument is erected to the memory of such. There are rows of tombs, many of which are empty. It is not only beautiful as a cemetery, but is interesting on account of the many distinguished dead who lie here.

Smithsonian Institution. The Smithsonian Institution is built of red freestone, and has numerous towers, reminding one of the palace of the old Scotch kings, Holyrood. The extreme length of the building, from east to west, is 447 feet; the breadth of the centre,

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

including carriage-porch, is 160 feet. It was designed by James Renwick, Jr., of New York. The style is Norman, in use about the end of the 12th century; corner-stone laid 1847; completed 1856; cost $450,000.

The grounds, extending from 7th to 12th sts., were laid out by Andrew Jackson Downing, a landscape gardener of great reputation, who died while prosecuting this work. There is a beautiful vase to his memory erected here.

This institution is the bequest of an English gentleman, James Smithson, an illegitimate son of a Duke of Northumberland. The bequest was "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The original bequest was $515,169. In 1836 Congress accepted it, and it was obtained through Hon. Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, designated a commissioner for the purpose. The accumulated interest, etc., was sufficient to pay for the erection of the building.

The National Museum deposited here includes the collections of all the exploring expeditions of the United States, besides all other sorts of curiosities, and would require weeks to examine carefully.

A low brick building, 300 feet square, erected in 1879, known as the "Annex to the Smithsonian Institution," is intended to contain the Centennial Exhibits of, and donations of foreign governments to, the United States. It covers an area of 2¼ acres.

The Smithsonian Institution publishes and distributes original works on General and Special Science, and is engaged in extensive Meteorological Investigations. The Library, once centered here, has been removed to the Capitol into a hall of the Library of Congress.

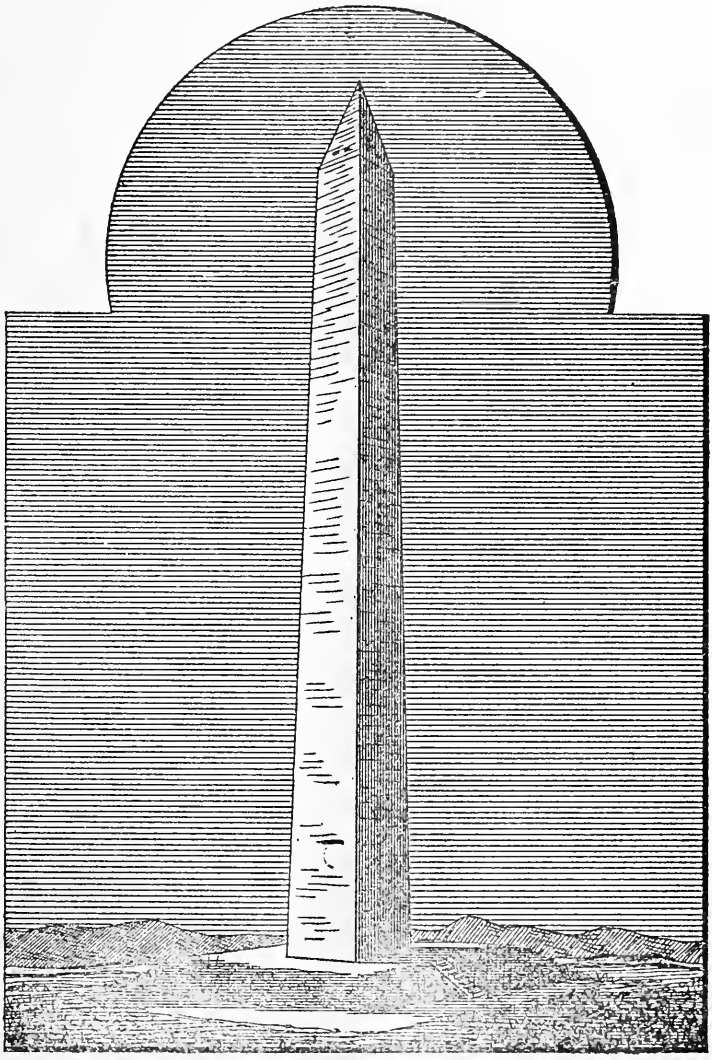
WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

This is a white marble obelisk, situated on a bluff on the Potomac river, near the northwest terminus of Virginia avenue. It is the spot where Gen. Washington indicated his choice for the erection of the statue which the Continental Congress had voted in honor of his services. (See Reservation No. 3.)

In 1835 the Washington Monument Association was formed. Chief-Justice Marshall was its first president. Its object was to erect a monument to the memory of our great first President. The accepted design was the idea of Robert Mills; a shaft rising from a rotunda to the height of 600 feet—designed to be the highest structure ever reared by man, excepting the Tower of Babel.

The corner-stone was laid July 4, 1848. Ex-President John Quincy Adams was to have delivered the address, but, his death occurring a few months previous, Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was selected to perform that duty. The amount collected was $230,000.

The funds were exhausted and work suspended before the late civil war culminated; but Congress having made appropriations for the purpose, work was recommenced, and the shaft completed at a height of 555 feet on Dec. 6, 1884. The capstone is a cuniform keystone, its height from base to top being 5 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is 4 feet $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches high on the outer face, with a 7-in. shoulder to bind on each side, extending $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches below. It is 3 feet and a fraction square at the bottom, and 5 inches in diameter at the top where the aluminium tip fits on. Its weight is 3,300 pounds.



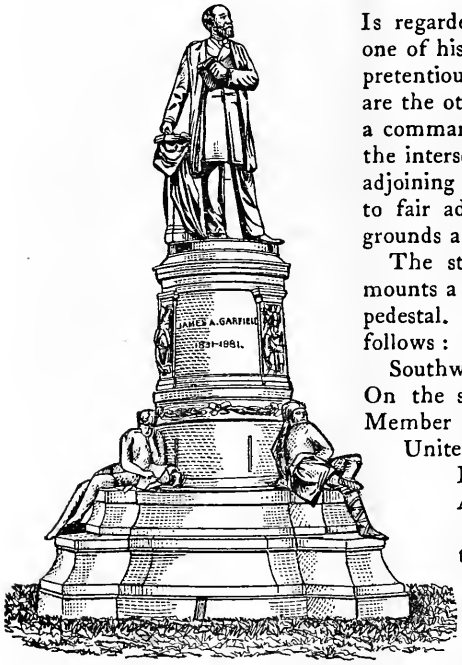
WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The aluminium apex of the monument is engraved with inscriptions as follows: On one face, "Chief Engineer and Architect, Thomas Lincoln Casey, Colonel Corps of Engineers; Assistants, George W. Davis, Fourteenth United States Infantry; Bernard R. Green,

Civil Engineer; Master Mechanic, P. H. McLaughlin." On another, "Corner-stone laid on bed of foundation July 4th, 1848. First stone at height of 152 feet laid August 7, 1880. Capstone set December 6, 1884." On a third, "Joint Commission at setting of capstone—Chester A. Arthur, W. W. Corcoran, (chairman,) M. E. Bell, Edward Clark, John Newton. Act of August 2, 1876." And on the fourth face the words "*Laus Deo*"—Praise to God. Dedicated February 21st, 1885. Cost to date, $1,130,000, of which amount Congress appropriated $900,000.

The original design of the Washington National Monument embraced the idea of a grand circular colonnaded building, two hundred and fifty feet in diameter, and one hundred feet high, from which is to spring an obelisk shaft seventy feet at the base and five hundred feet high. The obelisk to be constructed first.

THE GARFIELD STATUE



Is regarded by the sculptor, Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, as one of his most successful achievements. It is a more pretentious and ornate work of art in its entirety than are the other monuments in this city. Its position is a commanding one, being situate in the small circle at the intersection of First street and Maryland avenue, adjoining the Capitol grounds to the west, and is seen to fair advantage from the Capitol and surrounding grounds and from the intersecting streets.

The statue rises thirty feet into the air and surmounts a broad and shapely granite base and graceful pedestal. Three sides of the shaft are inscribed as follows:

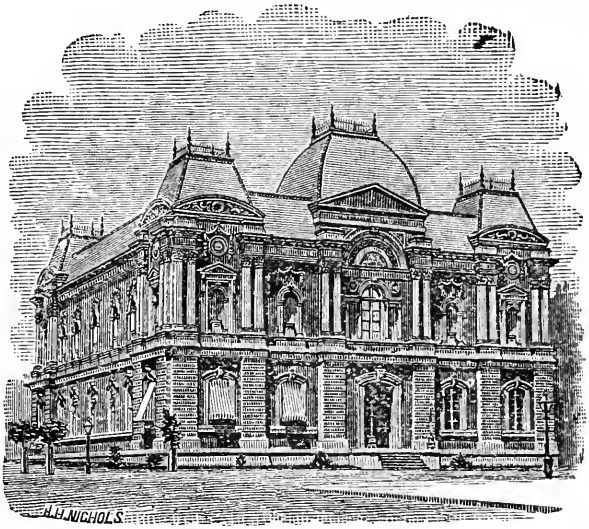
Southwest face: James A. Garfield, 1831—1881. On the southeast face: Major General, U. S. V.; Member of Congress; Senator and President of the United States of America. On the north face: Erected by his Comrades of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, May 12, 1887.

Surrounding the base of the pedestal are three life-size recumbent figures of bronze, representing the three types of manhood so well represented by Garfield—those of student, warrior and statesman—scholar, soldier and orator—or as the sculptor prefers to state it, the three attributes—of wisdom, force and patriotism.

These figures in sitting postures occupy the three corners of the triangular base of the pedestal. Above each of them is an emblematic shield-shaped tablet appropriate to the figure beneath, and each also executed in bronze. Above the figure of the student the emblematic shield bears the book and globe of school days. The shield over the soldier's head bears the emblematic sword and trumpet. That over the statesman is ornamented with the scales of justice and the laurel wreath of fame. Surrounded by the recumbent figures rises the circular granite shaft encircled by sculptured bands of laurel leaves and sprays of buck-eyes.

This pedestal is eighteen feet in height, and surmounting it is the bronze statue of James A. Garfield, heroic in size, erect and commanding in attitude. The figure is ten feet six inches in height, and weighs 5,000 pounds. It represents Garfield prior to the time of his election to the Presidency and when in the height of physical strength and force. He is in the attitude of an orator, the sculptor's aim being to reproduce with the most lifelike accuracy the position in which be customarily stood when addressing the House, although the statue may equally well be regarded as representing him in the act of delivering his inaugural address on March 4, 1881.

Corcoran Gallery of Art. At the corner of 17th street and Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the War Department, is the Corcoran Gallery of Art. It is in the renaissance style, 104 feet by 124½ feet, of brick, with trimmings of Belleville freestone. The building is the gift of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, a retired wealthy banker and philanthropist of Washington, to the United States. With it was also given his own private art collection, and an endowment fund of $900,000, the interest on which is to be expended to increase the value of the collection. Facilities for copying the works of the Gallery are cordially extended to artists and students on certain conditions. An admirable catalogue has been published of this collection, which of itself is a valuable compendium of art information, compiled by the curator, Dr. F. S. Baibarin.



CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART.

It is open daily, but on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays there is a charge of 25 cents entrance; on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays the admission is free. The gallery of sculpture and bronzes is exceedingly fine, and very valuable.

Masonic Temple is at the corner of 9th and F sts. n.w., opposite the Patent Office. Corner-stone laid 1868. Cost $200,000. Built of granite and Connecticut and Nova Scotia freestone.

The Order was early planted in the Federal City. Prior to 1816 two Lodges assembled in a building near the river.

Odd-Fellows' Hall is on 7th st. between D and E sts. n.w. It was dedicated in 1846; remodelled in 1873. The first Lodge of the Order was established in the District in 1827; the Grand Lodge followed in 1828.

Providence Hospital. This hospital was founded in 1862 by the Sisters of Charity. Its accommodations for pay patients are excellent; and it has attached to it a library, eading-room, and chapel. It is situated at the corner of D and 2d sts. s.e.

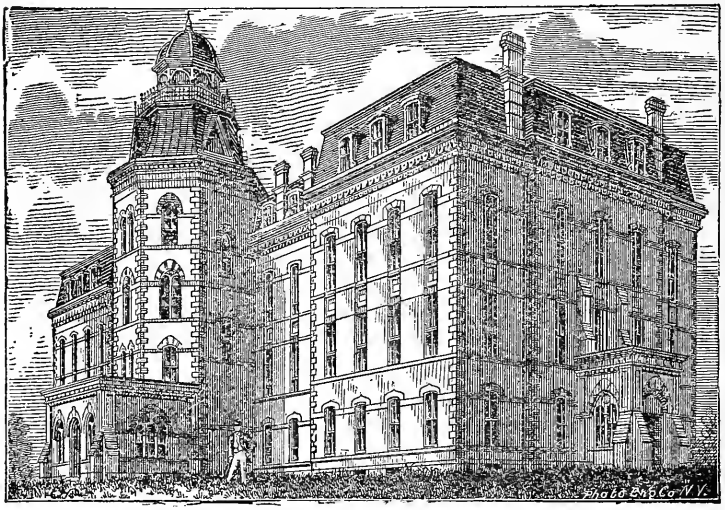
Gonzaga College was founded a seminary in 1848; incorporated a university in 1858; is conducted by fathers of the Society of Jesus. It is on I st., between North Capitol and First st. n. w.

The *Columbian University*, formerly located on College Hill. This seat of learning, located corner Fifteenth and H streets N. W., was founded by the Baptists, incorporated in 1821, and commenced in 1822. The *Law Department*, established in 1826, is also in the University building.

In 1873 it became a University. The President of the United States and the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court are honorary members of the Board of Trustees.

The *National Medical College*, connected with the University, is on H st., between 13th and 14th sts. n. w.; founded in 1824. The building, in 1864, was presented by Mr. W. W. Corcoran.

Howard University occupies a commanding situation on a hill near the northern terminus of the 7th st. horse-railroad route. It was incorporated in 1867, and named in compliment after Gen. Howard, then director of the Freedmen's Bureau. The admission, etc., of pupils is without regard to sex or color. The value of property is about $600,000.



HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

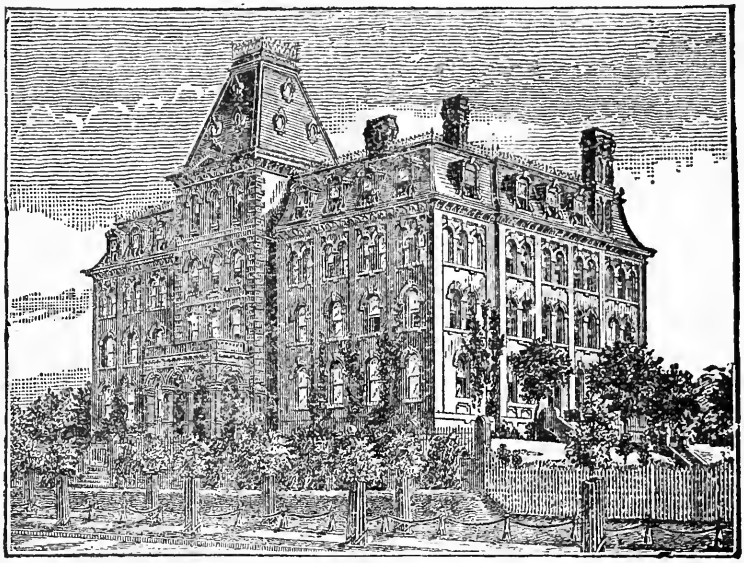
Freedmen's Asylum is in the near neighborhood of Howard University.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.—*National Soldiers and Sailors Orphans' Home*, G st., between 17th and 18th sts. n. w.; incorporated in 1866; amount appropriated by Government $77,381.25; under the charge of a board of lady managers. No applicants received under six years old, nor kept after 16 years.

Washington City Orphan Asylum, corner of 14th and S sts. n. w.; founded in 1815. Dolly Madison was first directress, and Mrs. Van Ness (Marcia Burns) second. Incorporated in 1828. It is under the control of benevolent Protestant ladies.

Children's Hospital is on W st., between 12th and 13th sts. n. w.; incorporated in 1871. Its object is to provide free surgical and medical treatment for the poor children of the District. It is under the patronage of the benevolent. A *free dispensary* is connected with it. Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, from 3 to 5 P. M., are visiting days. Value of building, designed by Mr. Jno. C. Harkness, $23,622.22. Value of square, $24,500.00. Value of furniture and appliances, $2,000.00. Total, $50,122.22. The new building was first occupied October, 1878.

Louise Home, on Massachusetts avenue, between 15th and 16th sts. n. w.; built in 1871. It provides an elegant home for reduced gentlewomen, and is the gift of the wealthy Washingtonian, Mr. W. W. Corcoran, who has called it by the name of his wife and daughter, ladies now dead. It cost $200,000, and has an endowment of $250,000. It accommodates 55 persons. The inmates are invited by the lady directresses. Open to visitors every week day, after 12 noon.



LOUISE HOME

St. John's Hospital, for children; under the direction of the St. John's Sisterhood of the Episcopal Church. The new house is on H st., between 19th and 20th sts. n. w. Received an appropriation from Government of $25,000.

St. Ann's Infant Asylum; founded in 1863; for children less than five years; under the management of the Sisters of Charity. A *lying-in hospital* is attached. Corner of K and 24th sts. n. w. Visiting day, Thursday, from 2 to 5 P. M.

St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum; founded 1855; under the care of the Sisters of the Holy Cross; is on H st., between 9th and 10th sts. n. w.

St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum; founded 1831; under the care of the Sisters of Charity; is on the s. w. corner of G and 10th sts. n. w. A branch, known as *St. Rose's Orphan Home*, is on G st., between 20th and 21st sts. n. w. This is for the more adult, and the girls are taught a trade.

The Visitation Academy, on Conn. avenue, between L and M n.w., is under the charge of the Sisters of Visitation, and is an emanation from the elder institution in Georgetown.

Academy of the Holy Cross, Mass. ave., between 13th and 14th streets n.w. Under the charge of Sisters of that order.

The Epiphany Church Home is on H st., between 13th and 14th streets n.w.

The Home for the Aged is at the corner of 3d and H sts. n.e. It is under the charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor. An appropriation of $25,000 was given by the Government.

Women's Christian Association, 13th and R sts. n.w.

HOTELS.—Arlington, on Vermont ave., near, President's House; capacity, 325 guests.
Ebbitt, corner F and 14th sts. n. w.; capacity, 350 guests.
Harris House, E st., (facing Penn. avenue,) between 13th and 14th sts. n. w. Rooms without board. Capacity, 200 guests.
St. James, cor. Penna. ave. and 6th st. n. w.; European plan.

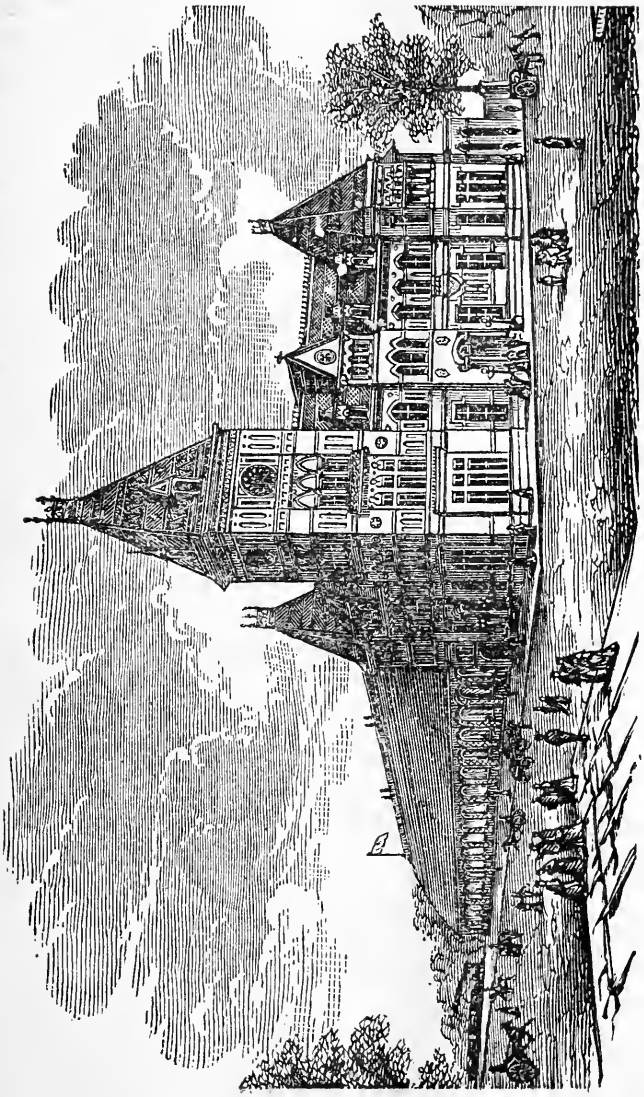
Metropolitan, on Penn. ave., between 6th and 7th sts. n. w.; capacity, 300 guests.
National, on Penn. avenue, cor. of 6th st. n. w.; capacity, 500.
Riggs House, corner of 15th and G sts. n. w.
Tremont, corner of 2d st. and Indiana ave., near B. & O. Depot.
Willard's, on Penn. avenue and 14th st. n. w.; capacity, 500.
Wormley's, on 15th and H sts. n. w.; capacity, 150.
These are the most notable. There are other hotels of lower prices, suited to all classes of persons.

PRINCIPAL MARKETS.—Centre Market; 410 feet front, between 7th and 9th sts., on the south side of Penn. ave. n. w.; built, 1870.
Eastern Market, on Capitol Hill, at the junction of 7th st. e. and North Carolina ave.; built, 1873.
Western Market, on K, between 20th and 21st sts. n. w.
Northern Market, between 6th and 7th sts. and O and P sts. n. w.; temporarily accommodated in wooden sheds.
Northern Liberty Market, on 5th st., between K and L sts. n. w.; is of brick; 324 feet long; cost, $140,000; built, 1875.

RAILROADS.—For South, North, East, and West, Baltimore and Potomac. Depot corner B and 6th sts. n. w., near Pennsylvania avenue.
For East, North, and West, **Baltimore and Ohio.** Depot corner C st. and New Jersey ave., near the Capitol.

HORSE-CAR ROUTES.—Columbia Railway. From the Treasury, 15th st. and N. York ave., to H st. and Boundary n. e. It intersects the Metropolitan at 9th st. and the 7th st. line at 7th st.
Metropolitan Railway. From 17th st., south to Penn. ave., near the State Department, to Senate wing of Capitol.
Georgetown and East Capitol Street Branch of this route runs from Georgetown, near the Convent, to Lincoln square.
Ninth St. Branch, from northern terminus of 9th st. to the Arsenal gate.
Silver Spring Branch, from northern terminus of 7th st. route to the road leading to Soldiers' Home and Rock Creek Church.
Washington and Georgetown Railway, Main Branch. At the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 1st st. n. w. passengers going to or coming from the Baltimore and Ohio depot are transferred without extra charge.
Fourteenth St. Branch. From the Treasury, 15th st. and N. York ave., to the Boundary north. Exchange tickets given for Pennsylvania ave. line.
Seventh St. Branch. From the Boundary north to the river front. Exchange tickets given for Pennsylvania ave. line.
Capitol, North O st. and South Washington Railroad; or, "The Belt," so called from the circuitous route it traverses. It starts on Maryland ave., at the foot of Capitol Hill west, south side of the Botanical Garden, and proceeds north to O st., then west to 11th st., then turns south to E st., again west to 14th st., then south to Ohio ave., which it traverses s. e. to 12th st., then south, crossing the Mall, to Virginia ave., along which it travels to its intersection with Maryland ave., then along that avenue to the place from which it started.
The Anacostia and Potomac River street Railroad commences at 6th st. Wharf and M st. s. w.; thence runs east along M st. to 11th st. s. e.; then south along 11th st., crossing Anacostia Bridge to Uniontown, terminating there.
The tickets of the various street railroads interchange, thus conferring a great favor upon passengers.

CHURCHES, denominations alphabetically arranged.—**Baptist.—First Baptist**, 13th st., between G and H sts. n. w.
Second Church, corner of Virginia avenue and 4th st. s. e.
E-Street Church, south side, between 6th and 7th sts. n. w.
Calvary Church, corner of H and 8th sts. n. w.
Fifth Baptist Church, D st., near 4½ st. s. w.
North Baptist Church, 14th st., near R st. n. w.
Kendall Mission Chapel, corner 13½ and D sts. s. w.
Calvary Mission Chapel, corner of 5th and P sts. n. w.
Metropolitan Baptist Chapel, (erected 1875,) s. w. corner of A and 6th sts. n. e.
Gay-Street Baptist, corner of Congress and Gay, Georgetown.
Baptist Colored Churches.—Second Baptist, 3d st., near I st. n. w.
Third Baptist, Franklin, between P and Q sts. n. w.
Fourth Baptist, R st., between 12th and 13th sts. n. w.
Fifth Baptist, Vermont avenue, between Q and R sts. n. w.
Sixth Baptist, near corner of 6th and G sts. s. w.
Nineteenth Street, corner of 19th and I sts. n. w.
Shiloh, L st., between 16th and 17th sts. n. w.
Rehoboth, 1st st., near O st. s. w.



BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC R R. DEPOT.

L. OF C.

Mt. Zion, F st., between 3d and 4½ sts. s. w.
Liberty Church, E st., corner of 18th n. w.
Abyssinian, Vermont avenue, corner of R st. n. w.
L-Street Baptist, corner of 4th and L sts. n. w.
Enon, corner of 6th st. and South Carolina avenue s. e.
Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, 6th st., between L and M n. e.
First Baptist Church, Dumbarton and Monroe sts., Georgetown.
Christadelphian Synagogue.—Christadelphian Synagogue, Circuit-Court Room, City Hall.
Christian.—Memorial Church, Vermont avenue, between N and O streets n. w.
Congregational.—First Congregational Church, corner of 10th and G sts. n. w.
Episcopal.—St. John's Church, corner of 16th and H sts. n. w.
Epiphany Church, G st., between 13th and 14th sts. n. w.
Trinity Church, corner of 3d and C sts. n. w.
Church of the Ascension, corner of Massachusetts avenue and 12th st. n. w.
Christ Church, G st., between 6th and 7th s. e.
Grace Church, D st., between 8th and 9th s. w.
Church of the Incarnation, corner of 12th and N sts. n. w.
St. Mark's Church, 3d st., between A and B sts. s. e.
St. Paul's Church, (Ritualistic,) 23d st. n. w., south of Pennsylvania avenue Circle.
Church of the Holy Communion, 22d st., near E st. n. w.
Church of the Holy Cross, corner 19th and P sts. n. w.
St. Andrew's Church, 14th and Corcoran sts. n. w.
St. James' Parish, services in the house, No. 819 H st. n. e.
St. Paul's Church, (Rock Creek,) near Soldiers' Home.
Emanuel Church, Washington st., Uniontown.
Christ Church, cor. Congress and Beall sts., Georgetown.
St. John's Church, 2d and Potomac sts., Georgetown.
Grace Church, High, between Bridge and Water sts., Georgetown.
St. Alban's, High st. extended, Georgetown.
Episcopal, (colored.)—St. Mary's Chapel, 23d st., between H and I sts.
Episcopal, (reformed.)—No settled place of worship.
Friends' Meeting Houses.—Meeting House, (Hicksite,) I st., between 18th and 19th sts. n. w., north side.
Meeting House, (Orthodox,) 13th st., between R and S sts. n. w.
German Reformed Church.—First Reformed Church, corner of 6th and N sts. n. w. German service in the morning; English service in the evening.
Hebrew Synagogues.—Congregation Adas Israel, (Orthodox,) corner of 6th and G sts. n. w. Services every Friday evening at sunset, and every Saturday at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Washington Hebrew Congregation, 8th st., between H and I sts. n. w. Services Friday evening at 7 o'clock and Sabbath (Saturday) morning at 9 o'clock.
Lutheran.—St. Paul's Church, (English,) corner of 11th and H sts. n. w.
Memorial Church, (English,) corner of N and 14th sts. n. w.
German Evangelical Congregation of Trinity, Unaltered Augsburg Confession, corner of 4th and E sts. n. w.
German Evangelical Church, corner of 20th and G sts. n. w.
German Evangelical, St. John's Church, 4½ st. s. w.
Capitol-Hill Mission, 1st st., near C st. s. e.
German Evangelical Association, 6th st., between L and M sts. n. w.
Lutheran Church, corner of High and 4th sts., Georgetown.
Methodist Episcopal.—Metropolitan, corner of 4½ and C sts. n. w.
Foundry Church, corner of 14th and G sts. n. w.
Wesley Chapel, corner of 5th and F sts. n. w.
McKendree Church, Massachusetts avenue, between 9th and 10th sts. n. w.
Ryland Chapel, corner of 10th and D sts. s. w.
Union Chapel, 20th st., near Pennsylvania avenue n. w.
Waugh Chapel, corner of 3d and A sts. n. e.
Hamline Church, corner of 9th and P sts. n. w.
Grace Chapel, corner of 9th and S sts n. w.
Fourth-Street Church, 4th st., between South Carolina avenue and G st. s. e.
Twelfth-Street Church, corner of 12th and E sts. s. e.
Fletcher Chapel, corner of New York ave. and 4th st. n. w.
Gorsuch Chapel, corner of L and 4½ sts. s. w.
Providence Chapel, corner of 2d and I sts. n. e.
Mt. Zion Chapel, corner of 15th and R sts. n. w.
McKendree Mission, H st., between 8th and 9th sts. n. e.
Memorial M. E. Chapel, 1878, H and 11th sts. n. e.
Uniontown, nearly opposite the Navy-yard.
Dumbarton Street, between Congress and High sts., Georgetown.

West Georgetown Church, corner of Fayette and 7th sts., Georgetown.
Methodist Episcopal South.—Mount Vernon Church, corner 9th and K sts. n. w.
Methodist Protestant.—Methodist Protestant Church, on 9th st., between E and F sts. n.w
First M. P. Church, Virginia avenue, near Navy-yard.
M. P. Mission, corner of 8th st. and North Carolina ave. s. e.
Congress-street Church, between Bridge and Gay sts., Georgetown.
Mount Pleasant Church, corner of Fayette and High sts., Georgetown.
Methodist Colored Churches.—Wesley Zion, D st., between 2d and 3d sts. s. w.
Union Wesley, 23d, near L st. n. w.
John Wesley, Connecticut avenue, near L st. n. w.
Galbraith Chapel, L st., between 4th and 5th sts. n. w.
Israel Bethel, corner of B and 1st sts. s. w.
Union Bethel, M st., between 15th and 16th sts. n. w,
St. Paul's Chapel, 8th st., between D and E sts. s. w.
Mt. Pisgah Chapel, 10th st., between Q and R sts. n. w.
Asbury, corner of 11th and K sts. n. w.
Ebenezer, corner of D and 4th sts. s. e.
Asbury Mission, corner Boundary and 9th sts. n. w.
Ebenezer A. M. E. Church, Beall st., between Montgomery and Monroe sts. Georgetown.
Mt. Zion M. E. Church, West st., Georgetown.
A. M. E. Church, Hillsdale, D. C.
A. M. E. Church, Good Hope, D. C.
New Jerusalem.—Temple of the New Jerusalem Church, North Capitol st., between E and C sts. n. e. Seats free.
Presbyterian.—First Presbyterian Church, 4½ st., between Louisiana avenue and C st. n.w.
New York Avenue Church, New York avenue, between 13th and 14th sts. n. w.
Fourth Church, 9th st., between G and H sts. n. w.
Assembly's Church, corner of 5th and I sts. n. w.
Sixth Church, 6th st., near Maryland avenue s. w.
Western Presbyterian Church, H st., between 19th and 20th sts. n. w., near Penna. avenue.
Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th and B sts. s. e.
Westminster Presbyterian Church, 7th st., between D and E sts. s. w.
North Presbyterian, on N st., between 9th and 10th sts. n. w.
Reformed Presbyterian, 1st st., between N and O sts. s. w.
Central Presbyterian, corner of 3d and I sts. n. w.
Eastern Presbyterian, 8th st., between F and G sts. n. e.
Gurley Mission, Boundary, near 7th st. n. w.
West-street Presbyterian Church, between Congress and High sts., Georgetown.
Presbyterian, (Colored.)—Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church, 15th st., between I and K sts. n. w.
Roman Catholic.—St. Patrick's Church, G st., between 9th and 10th sts. n. w. The oldest Roman Catholic Church in Washington.
St. Peter's Church, corner of 2d and C sts. s.e. Built on ground donated by Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, one of the largest original proprietors of the Federal City.
St. Matthew's Church, corner of 15th and H sts. n.w.
St. Mary's Church, (German,) 5th st., near H st. n.w.
St. Dominic's Church, corner of 6th and E sts. s.w.
St. Aloysius Church, corner North Capitol and I sts. n.w.
Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner of 8th and N sts. n.w.
St. Stephen's Church, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 25th st. n.w.
St. Joseph's Church, (German,) corner of 2d and C sts. n.e.
Trinity Church, cor. of 1st and Lingan sts., Georgetown.
St. Teresa, Uniontown.
Roman Catholic, (colored.)—St. Augustine's Church, 15th st., near L st. n.w.
Unitarian.—All Soul's Church, corner of 14th and L sts. n.w.
Universalist.—Southeast corner of 13th and L streets.
Young Men's Christian Association.—New York avenue, west of Fourteenth street.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—*West of Capitol.*—The Franklin, at the corner of 13th and K sts. n.w., opposite one of the most beautiful squares in the city, is an exceedingly fine building of three stories, and contains 14 school-rooms. (White.)

The Seaton, I st., between 2d and 3d sts. n.w.; erected in 1871. The site of this building was, during the late war, occupied by Stanton Hospital. (White.)

The Jefferson, corner of 6th and D sts. s.w. This is the largest of all. It was built in 1872, and can accommodate 1,200 scholars. (White.)

The Sumner, on the n.e. corner of 17th and M sts. n.w.; completed in 1872. This is a very beautiful building; cost $70,000. (Colored.)

The Miner Building, 17th st., between P and Q sts. n.w. Brick; basement and three stories. (Colored.)

The Stevens, 21st st., between K and L sts. n.w. Brick; basement and three stories. (Col'd.)

John F. Cook Building, O st., between 4th and 5th sts. n.w. Brick; three stories. (Col'd.)

Randall Building, 1st and I s.w. Brick; three stories. (Col'd.)

The Abbot Building, corner of New York ave. and 6th st. n.w. Brick; three stories and basement. (White.)

The Curtis Building, 2d st., between High and Market sts., Georgetown. Brick; three stories and basement. (White.)

East of Capitol.—Cranch Building, corner 12th and G sts. s.e. Brick; basement and three stories. (White.)

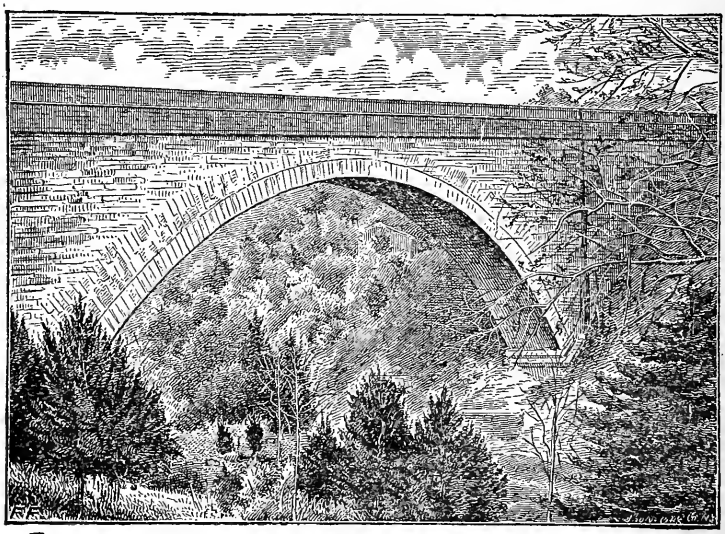
The Wallach, Pa. ave., between 7th and 8th sts. s.e. Built in 1864. This was the first great advance in improved public school accommodations in Washington, and received its name in compliment to the then presiding civic dignitary, Mayor Wallach. (White.)

The Lincoln, corner of 2d and C sts. s.e.; has 10 school-rooms, and is a handsome building, with admirable appointments. (Col'd.)

WATER-WORKS. The water supplying the city of Washington is brought from above the Great Falls of the Potomac, 18½ miles from the Navy Yard. The Aqueduct is a succession of wonderful instances of the triumph of the civil engineer. It is a cylindrical conduit of 9 feet internal diameter, and conveys the water from the Great Falls to a *Distributing Reservoir*, 4½ miles from the Capitol. The daily supply is 30 millions of gallons; daily consumption 23 millions, and full capacity of the aqueduct 80 millions of gallons.

The first ground was broken on the Washington aqueduct by President Pierce, Nov. 8, 1853. It has cost $3,500,000.

Cabin-John Bridge is one of the distinguishing features of this great enterprise. The bridge is 20 feet wide and 420 ft. long. A single arch of 220 feet spans the chasm. Cost $237,000. Capt., now Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, was the constr'ctor of this bridge and of the aqueduct.



CABIN JOHN BRIDGE.

"The length of pipe line is eighteen miles; twelve tunnels, the long'st 1,438 feet; total tunnelling, 6,653 ft. and 6 bridges."

A stand-pipe of iron, 60 feet high, was erected in 1877, at Sixteenth and Boundary sts. n. w. The cost was $37,000.

FALLS OF THE POTOMAC. The *Little Falls* of the Potomac are very beautiful, and are about 4 miles above Washington, being a series of cascades in all of 37 feet. It is here the *Chain Bridge*, as it is called, crosses the river. A curious fact is that all the bridges which have crossed the Potomac at this point have been called chain bridges, when, in fact, but one was of that construction. The bridge erected here before

1811 was a chain suspension bridge, and its various successors (of which there have been several) have, in turn, been so called. The present one is a Howe-truss iron bridge, free, and cost $100,000.

The *Great Falls*, as already stated, are some 10 miles above the Little Falls, and are wonderfully grand. The rocky channel here is narrowed to 100 yards, and in a series of cascades the river descends 80 feet in the course of a mile and a half. The Virginia shore towers 70 feet of perpendicular rock above the bed of the river.

ANALOSTAN ISLAND is situated opposite Georgetown, and contains about 70 acres. It is connected with the Virginia shore by a causeway. It was formerly the residence of Gen. John Mason, in the war of 1812 commissary-general. It was once under admirable cultivation, and the earliest known Guide-Book of Washington, by Warden, gives a glowing account of its fertility and the elegant hospitality of its owner. It is now a place of holiday resort for picnics, etc. The mansion still stands, dilapidated and shorn of its former splendor. The Confederate commissioner to Europe, James M. Mason, arrested by Admiral Wilkes, was born on this island.

CEMETERIES. We have in other places mentioned the Arlington, Congressional, and Oak Hill Cemeteries, and the National Military Cemetery at the Soldiers' Home. There are besides these other cemeteries of interest of considerable extent and beauty lying around the city of Washington.

The oldest of these is *Rock-Creek Church Cemetery*, near the Soldiers' Home. Rock-Creek Church was first erected in 1719, rebuilt in 1775, and remodelled in 1868. The main walls are those built in 1719. A monument here bears the date of 1775. About one-half of the glebe belonging to this old parish church has of late years been added to the cemetery. The venerable Peter Force, so long conspicuous in the Federal City, is interred here.

Glenwood Cemetery lies about a mile and a half north of the Capitol. It embraces 90 acres, and was incorporated in 1854. Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General in the time of Jackson and Van Buren, is buried here.

Near the entranee to Glenwood are *Prospect Hill Cemetery*, 17 acres; and *St. Mary's Burying Ground*, 3 acres.

Mount Olivet Cemetery, comprising 70 acres, is on the Columbia turnpike, ½ mile north of the east terminus of the Columbia Horse Railway; incorporated in 1862. Many Roman Catholics of eminence are buried here.

Graceland Cemetery, about 40 acres, is situated at the east terminus of the Columbia Horse Railway; opened 1872.

Two of the oldest cemeteries, the Eastern and Western, have been displaced by recent improvements, and the many burying-places immediately surrounding the churches have had for the most part the dead removed from them.

GEORGETOWN is separated from Washington by Rock creek, and lies northwest of the city. Horse rail-cars enter Georgetown by both the Penn. ave. and P st. routes. It was a town of some importance at the time the Federal City was located. Population in 1880, 12,578.

Georgetown Heights presents admirable building sites, and is occupied by beautiful residences, many of them of a palatial character.

Oak-Hill Cemetery (originally 10 acres) is situated on the Heights, and for beauty of situation, exquisite taste in adornment, and general management, challenges comparison with any cemetery in the world. It has been gradually enlarged, and was originally the gift of Mr. W. W. Corcoran. It now embraces 30 acres. Secretary Stanton, Chief-Justice Chase, and many other distinguished dead, are buried here.

Georgetown High-service Reservoir, with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons, is an object

of interest. It is at the head of Market st.; the surface water is 215 feet above tide, and 70 feet above the Distributing Reservoir.

The Convent of the Visitation, founded in 1799, is an institution of note. In the Convent vault a daughter of Gen. Scott is buried. She was a religieuse of the order. The *Academy* under the care of the Sisters of the Visitation was founded at the same time. In 1873 an addition was made to the establishment. The Academy grounds include 30 acres.

Georgetown College, founded in 1789, raised to a university in 1815, is probably the oldest Roman Catholic college in the country. It is under the care of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. The library contains many rare works and some valuable manuscripts; and in the Museum are coins and medals, with interesting relics of Commodore Decatur.

A new building, forming a frontage to the original main building, and which of itself would constitute one of the finest collegiate edifices in America, designed by Smithmeyer, has greatly increased its educational capacity.

The Linthicum Institute and the *Peabody Library* are accommodated in the Public-School building on 2d and Potomac sts., three stories, basement, and mansard, and cost $70,000; built 1875.

Edward Linthicum, a retired hardware merchant, left by will $50,000 for the education of poor white boys. George Peabody, the world-renowned millionaire philanthropist, (and once a resident of Georgetown,) funded $22,000 to institute the Peabody Library.

A Home for Aged Women is also a thoughtful and beautiful charity of this town.

ALEXANDRIA is 6 miles distant from Washington. Boats ply every hour during daytime between the two cities, and there is also hourly railroad communication. The city was founded in 1748, then called Bellhaven, the beautiful harbor.

Christ Church is an Episcopal church in Alexandria, over a hundred years old, (1773,) which General Washington used to attend. His pew is pointed out to strangers.

A *National Cemetery* is near Alexandria, containing the graves of 4,000 soldiers.

MOUNT VERNON, the home and tomb of Washington, is about sixteen miles down the Potomac from the Federal city. A boat starts daily, excepting on Sunday, from 7th st. wharf, at 10 A. M., for Mount Vernon; returning, it reaches Washington about 3.30 P. M., thus allowing excursionists ample time to explore the house and grounds.

The scenery between Washington and Mount Vernon is not only beautiful, but replete with interesting national associations. A fine view is obtained of Arlington House, on the Virginia shore. Opposite it is the Washington Monument.

Then the receding city passes away like a panoramic view, succeeded by the Arsenal and grounds, the Insane Asylum, and the Navy Yard, while, grandly crowning all, is the Capitol with its graceful dome.

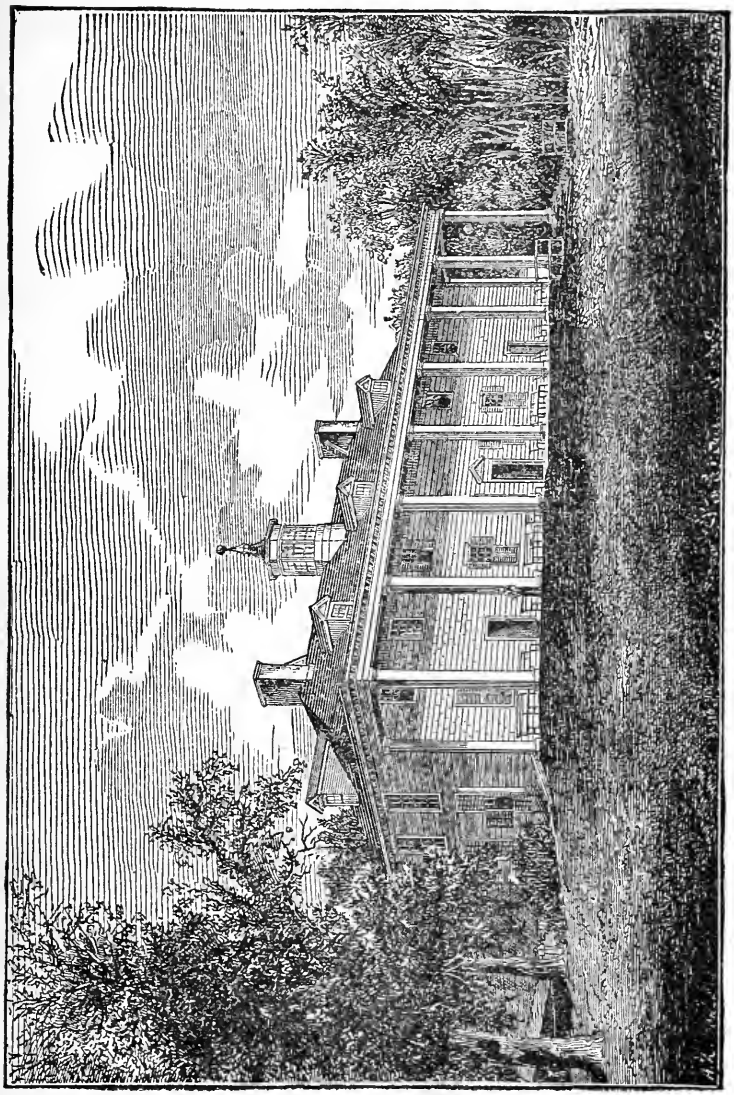
Alexandria is soon reached. [See Alexandria.]

Fort Foot, an important earthwork during the late war, is next approached. Again the boat stops a moment at old *Fort Washington*. Both forts are on the Maryland shore. The last was built in part by Major L'Enfant. Opposite this fort, on high ground, is Mount Vernon House.

The mansion fronts the river. The centre was built by Lawrence Washington, half-brother of the President, from whom he inherited the estate. The more modern portions were added by the General.

The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association own the mansion and contiguous grounds. Their endeavor is to restore them, as nearly as possible, to the condition they were in during the life of their great owner.

The boat lands at a little wharf reaching far out in the river, belonging to the estate.



MOUNT VERNON, THE HOME OF WASHINGTON.

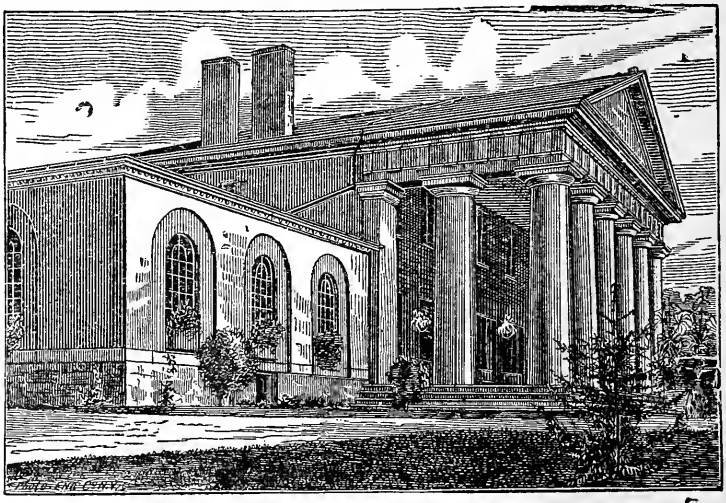
A walk from this wharf leads to the *Tomb*.

The front of the vault is open, defended by an open iron gateway, through which the sarcophagus containing the remains of Washington can be plainly seen. There is also another sarcophagus, containing the remains of Martha, the consort of Washington.

WASHINGTON'S TOMB.

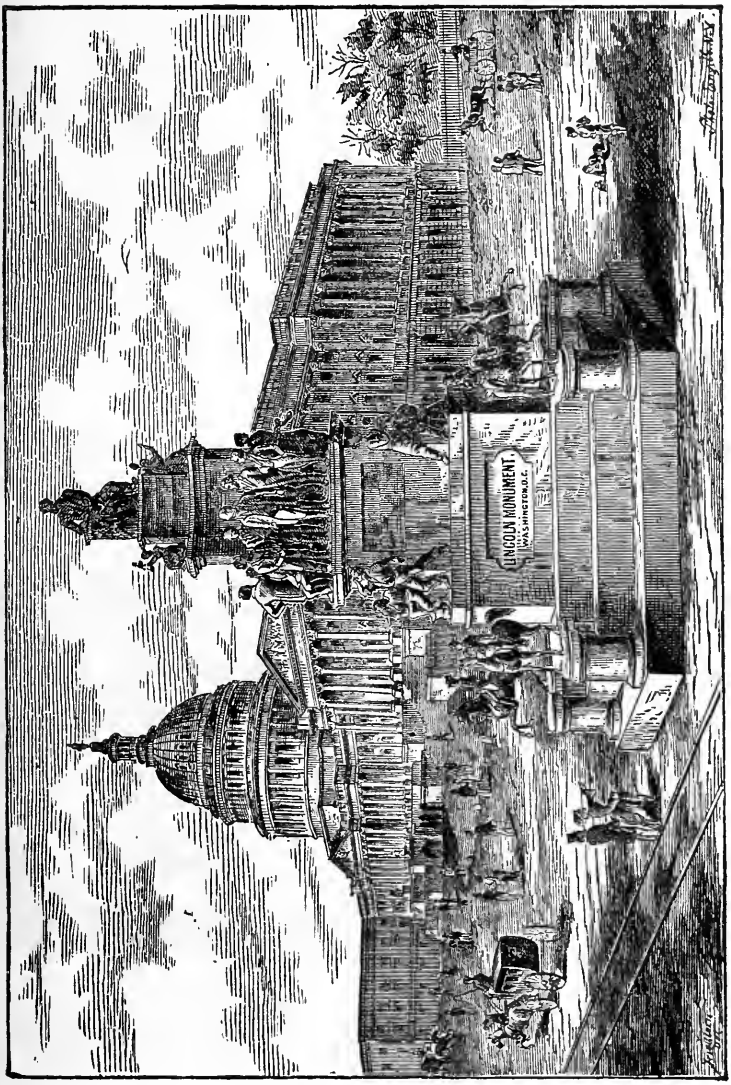
A number of family graves surround the tomb.

ARLINGTON. Arlington House is situated on Arlington Heights, in Virginia, on the south side of the Potomac, in plain view of the Capitol. The late war and incidents connected with it have made this a place of historic interest. Over fifteen thousand of the Union dead lie interred around the former beautiful home of the great granddaught'r of Martha Washington, who became the wife of the Confederate chieftain, Gen. Robt. E. Lee. The estate embraced about one thousand one hundred acres, two hundred of which have been set apart as a *National Cemetery*.



ARLINGTON HOUSE.

[1] A very prevalent mistake, reiterated by irresponsible newspaper correspondents, and copied into several of the Washington Guide-books, it is our duty to correct. It is very positively asserted that in 1863 this estate was "sold under the confiscation act, and in 1864 was taken possession of by the National Government." The facts are that the Arlington property was sold at a *tax sale*, January 11, 1864, and was *never confiscated*. It was never the property of General Lee, and only a *life interest* in the property was devised to Mrs. Lee, by her father, George Washington Parke Custis. The value of the estate, as recorded in the land book of the State, was $34,100. The amount which it was sold for at the tax sale was $26,800. Arlington House was built by Mr. George Washington Parke Custis. It is imposing in appearance, and



CONTEMPLATED MONUMENT TO LINCOLN—EAST CAPITOL PARK.

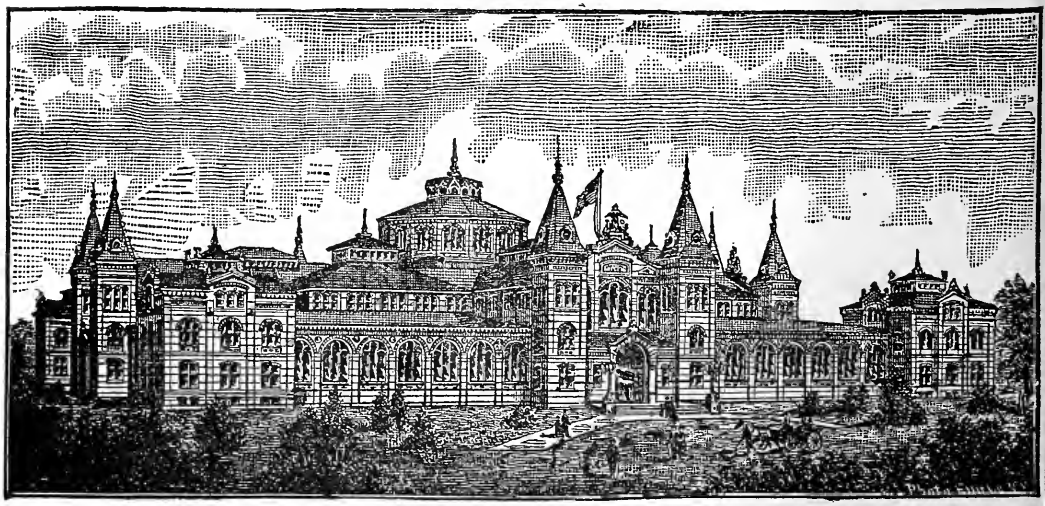
has a frontage of 140 feet. The portico is 60 feet long and 25 feet deep, and is ornamented with eight Doric columns, built of brick, plastered. It was long regarded as one of the palatial homes of the South. The situation of the mansion is fine, and the view from the portico extensive, and for beauty can scarcely be excelled.

The cemetery lying west of the house is devoted to white and that lying north to colored dead soldiers. South of the house is the "Unknown Tomb," in which are placed the remains of 2,111 unknown soldiers gathered from the battle-fields of Bull Run and the route to the Rappahannock. Near this tomb is an amphitheatre, erected in 1873, designed for use on Decoration Day, capable of accommodating 5,000 persons.

In regard to this estate, it has been very currently reported that it was bequeathed by Gen. Washington to Mr. Custis, his adopted son. The truth is Mr. Custis inherited it from his father, John Parke Custis, and Gen. Washington never owned it. The founder of the American family of Custis was an emigrant inn-keeper, formerly of Rotterdam, Holland, who, about 1668, married the daughter of Edmund Scarburgh, prominent in early Colonial times as surveyor-general of the State and a representative of Accomac county, Va. The marriage with this lady gave him immense landed possessions.

FORT MYER is situated a short distance northwest from Arlington House. It is the only one of the many forts built near Washington during the late war that has not been dismantled. It is now used as a cavalry station.

Proposed Lincoln Monument. It has been proposed to erect a monument of great elegance and superior workmanship in front of the Capitol to commemorate the history of the Martyr President. An engraving in this volume represents the model, by the artist, Clarke Mills, presented to the committee in charge of the object. Whether it will eventually be placed there remains with the American people to determine. God speed the right!



NATIONAL MUSEUM, (ANNEX TO SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.)

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